The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,626.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage.....	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

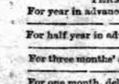
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,659 tons, 300 H. P., Commander George Bryte, will be despatched on the 30th August 1870, at noon.

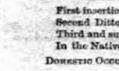
Aug.		Sept.
Leave Bombay.....30	Leave Galle	6
„ Carwar 31	„ Negapatam.....	9
Sept.	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore..... 1	„ Madras	13
„ Cananore..... 2	„ Coconada	15
„ Calicut..... 2	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Beypore 2	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin..... 3	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Tuticorin 4	„ False Point	18
„ Colombo 5	Arrive Calcutta	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottee, will be despatched on the 27th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

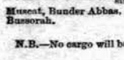
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, intend to despatch the Steam Ship SCOTIA, 1026 tons, 170 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, as an extra Steamer on or about the 24th August 1870. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero..... 2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ..... 2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco ..... 2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino..... 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	.....	£7
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	.....	£ 8
„ Port Said.....	£ 42	£ 24	.....	£ 9
„ Marseilles ...	£ 56	£ 36	.....	£ 14

Children under three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Canzolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship TROWBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are required to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Dock Authorities, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to communicate with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £62 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Mand.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY the 14th day of September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on MONDAY the 15th day of August 1870.

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY the 1st of September, at 4 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the last Ordinary General Meeting :—

"That Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof :—'There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the Transfer or Transmission of each Share such sum of money not exceeding Three Rupees as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.'"

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP which heretofore subsisted between the undersigned, SORABJEE EDULJEE, PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE, and EDULJEE MERWANJEE, under the Firm of S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY and Co., has been DISSOLVED on the 11th day of August 1870, by mutual consent; and that the Debts and Engagements due by, and the Debts and Sums due to, the said Firm will be paid and received by the said SORABJEE EDULJEE, PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, and EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

SORABJEE EDULJEE,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE,
EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

Bombay, 22nd August 1870.

REFERRING to the above NOTICE, intimating the TERMINATION of our PARTNERSHIP with Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE, we beg to intimate that we, the undersigned, remaining Partners, WILL CONTINUE the BUSINESS under the Firm of SORABJEE PESTONJEE and Co.

SORABJEE EDULJEE,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
EDULJEE MERWANJEE.

Bombay, 22nd August 1870.

MAPS of the SEAT of WAR.—Rs. 1-4; by post, Rs. 1-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE ROSE CORSET.

Another consignment of this deservedly favourite STAY, light, thin, and yet durable, low on the hips and made expressly to our order for this country.

Rs. 3 per pair.

Twelve other makes always in stock.

ALSO THOMSON'S PANIER,
OR
GRECIAN BEND JUPON CRINOLINE.

25 inches in diameter, Rs. 7-8 each.

Half a dozen other makes always in stock.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

WATSON AND SONS.

SEVENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

THE DERBY COLLAR, 14 inch .....Rs. 4 8

THE DERBY COLLAR, 14½ inch .....Rs. 4 8

THE DERBY COLLAR, 15 inch .....Rs. 4 8

THE DERBY COLLAR, 15½ inch. ....Rs. 4 8

THE DERBY COLLAR, 16 inch .....Rs. 4 8

THE DERBY COLLAR, 16½ inch ....Rs. 4 8

THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14 inch.....Rs. 4 8

THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14½ inch ...Rs. 4 8

THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15 inch.....Rs. 4 8

THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15½ inch ...Rs. 4 8

THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16 inch.....Rs. 4 8

THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16½ inch ...Rs. 4 8

THE DUX COLLAR, 14 inch .....Rs. 5 0

THE DUX COLLAR, 14½ inch .....Rs. 5 0

THE DUX COLLAR, 15 inch .....Rs. 5 0

THE DUX COLLAR, 15½ inch .....Rs. 5 0

THE DUX COLLAR, 16 inch .....Rs. 5 0

THE DUX COLLAR, 16½ inch .....Rs. 5 0

THE WEST END COLLAR, 14 inch...Rs. 4 8

THE WEST END COLLAR, 14½ inch, Rs. 4 8

THE WEST END COLLAR, 15 inch, Rs. 4 8

THE WEST END COLLAR, 15½ inch, Rs. 4 8

THE WEST END COLLAR, 16 inch, Rs. 4 8

THE WEST END COLLAR, 16½ inch, Rs. 4 8

THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14 inch ..... Rs. 4 8

THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14½ inch ..... Rs. 4 8

THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15 inch ..... Rs. 4 8

THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15½ inch ..... Rs. 4 8

THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16 inch ..... Rs. 4 8

THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16½ inch ..... Rs. 4 8

A large assortment of the above always on hand. Also all the new styles in FANCY TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.

WATSON AND SONS,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WAR.

IN consequence of the lamentable breaking out of War in the

WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES,

and the difficulty of obtaining transit therein, we regret our inability to GUARANTEE OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND ;

BORDEAUX HOUSE :
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8.

FINE SPARKLING.....Qts. Rs. 32 Pints Rs. 17-8

GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup ..... „ 27 „ 14-8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs. 36	Rs. 19 8
„ Moselle Do.	36	19 8
„ Do. Muscatel	32	17 8
STILL—Moselle Brunnenberger	25	—
„ Hock Johannisberger	42	22 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	34	—
„ „ Forster Traminer	34	—
„ „ Rudesheimer	26	14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs. 30	Rs. 16 0
„ „ Rauzan	25	14 0
„ „ Palmer	22	12 0
„ „ Larose	18	10 0
„ St. Julien	17	10 0
„ Canteyac	15	9 0
„ Medoc	12	—
„ Haut Sauternes	22	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red	32	17 0
„ Nuits, Red	25	—
„ Macon, Red	21	0 —
„ Chablis, White	22	0 —

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
„ Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	24
OLD TOM, London Gin	23
IRISH WHISKY, very choice	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in cask, 1 dozen in a case.....	21

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32	0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28	0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22	0
„ Blue Seal, extra fine quality	22	0
„ Brown Seal, very pale and delicate.....	22	0
„ Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine.....	18	8
„ White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
MARSALA, Virgin	15	8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33	0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36	0 Rs. —
INVINCIBLE, full fruity, Gold Capsule	30	0 „ —
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	21	8 14 0
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18	0 10 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White...Rs.	40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best).....	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE—The following Currency Notes viz :—

C C C
— 77194 and — 20464 for Rs. 1000 each, and — 32858 for Rs.100,
54 54 69

advertised yesterday as lost, having been TRACED, the STOPPAGE of PAYMENT has been WITHDRAWN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by BHAGOOBAI and BAIJABAI, respectively, the Widows of the late Madjee Poonja, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said deceased may be granted to them, as such Widows as aforesaid. All persons concerned in the said Estate are therefore hereby appised of the said Application.—Bombay, dated this 22nd day of August 1870.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicants' Proctor.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap.....	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers.....	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	30
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats.....	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool.....	9	8
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts ..	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts.....	60	0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18	0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th August 1870. Superintendent.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for small Parcels to England, &c.; particulars of which can be learnt on application at this office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and samples up to 4 P.M.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 19th August 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed and confirmed at EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS, held on the 16th May and 4th June 1867, a further RETURN out of PAID-UP CAPITAL of Rs. 150 per SHARE will be made to the registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Company, on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY the 19th inst.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd INSTANT.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 1st, 16th, and 30th September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August, and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cananore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 8th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Cocounada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents ..... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Madras ..... Messrs. BINNY & Co
„ Bombay ..... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CALLANDARS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Foras Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be obtained at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRUSTNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

The undersigned will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour, for a period of one year, from 1st January 1871.

The Contract to continue on the same terms, subject to six months' notice on either side.

Conditions of Contract, and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Agent's office.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's offices by 15th September at noon.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 tons of SEASONED MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in square and log, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st day of October next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 26th September next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 15th August 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition, duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE de PARIS has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 14 RAMPART ROW, West, facing the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Bombay, 20th August.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

RE AUGUSTUS COTGRAVE HONNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of Augustus Cotgrave Honner, late of No 6, Shakespeare Square, Folkestone, in the County of Kent, Pensioned Officer of the Bombay Presidency, formerly a Lie

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Colabas and Mazagons continue at Rs. 1,565 and 1,060, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per each.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	5% xd.
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2r 4 Res. Issue	170xd.
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered MercantileBk. of L. L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,800	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,500	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	121
61,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,565
1,000	500	all	Nil	Byres Land & Pier Co. Ld	167
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	295

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,500	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
200	3,500	850	600 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	300 do.	Do. New	530
500	1,898	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	2,500
150	5,000	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,000xd.
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	5,000	all	246 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,200
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315
125	2,500	all	350 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
225	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
...	£20	19.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 6	4.13.3	do.	Do. Do.	30
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,950xd.
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	5,000
300	1,000	all	30 p.c.	Bombay United	775
90	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Do. New	90
800	5,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1,300
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,450
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	795
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	1,725
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—18TH AUGUST 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 96-2 and 96-4, or 3-14 to 3-12 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 104-10 and 104-12.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 105-6.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 112-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, several lots, at Rs. 1,880.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 125.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 285.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 22.

Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Shajanpore.

Brind, Captain, half-pay, late 19th Foot, on duty, from Nynee Tal.

Harkness, Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Regiment M. N. I., on medical certificate, from Singapore.

Atchison, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Singapore.

Woodhouse, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Penfield, Assistant Surgeon, Medical, Department on medical certificate, from Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 20th August, 1870.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th August 1870:—

Colonel G. T. Aitcheson, Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard:—

Cornet R. H. Daniell, 3rd Hussars.

Ensign H. Russel, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot.

Assistant Apothecary William Cunningham, No. 83, having been reduced to the bottom of the list, will stand next below that of Assistant Apothecary Peter Barrett.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 17.)

Mr. Wilfred Lucas Heeley, B.A., is re-appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, in the first grade, from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Judge's office in that District.

Mr. John Ward is re-appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the offices of Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Captain William Leycester Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, is re-appointed to the charge of the Sub-Division of Puchumba in Hazareebaugh, with effect from the 29th ultimo.

Mr. H. R. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Maldah.

Mr. Robert Fulton Rampini, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, leave for one month, from the 15th proximo, to enable him to present himself for examination in Hindee by the high proficiency test at the examination which will be held in Calcutta in October next.

Mr. Alfred Woodley Croft, M.A., Assistant Professor in the Presidency College, leave for fifteen months, from the 18th instant.

Mr. H. H. Davis, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Chittagong Division, for one month.

Mr. Charles Crawford Wood, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rajmahal, for two months, from the 1st proximo.

The services of Mr. John Tweedie, of the Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

First-class Apothecary Archibald Daniel Cooper to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Samoogoodting.

Assistant Sur con Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., to officiate ten porarily as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Monghyr.

Mr. William John Kilby to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Bograh.

Mr. Edward Alfred Vine, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bograh, for three months.

Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer third grade, Sylhet Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Mr. J. James, Executive Engineer, third grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Sylhet Division during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Luff, or until further orders.

Mr. C. W. Olding, Assistant Engineer, first grade, attached to the Brahminee Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from 1st September 1870.

Lieutenant A. D. McArthur, R.E., Assistant Engineer, second grade, from the Ranegunge Division to the Sone Circle.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. to
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Rice	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Myrabolms & Cair bills	£9 7s. 6d. to £9 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. 0d. „
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Koina (s)	Colliver	Kurrachee, Aug. 18.

The ship Armanella, Cochrane, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Courier de Bombay, to Cochin, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

Aug.	DEPARTURES.		
18	Thales (s)	.....	.....
	City of Sparta	.....	.....
	William Woodbury	.....	.....

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., longitude 5h. 31m. 19s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 20th August.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	760·	in.
Temperature of the Air	78·7	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5	,,
Dew Point	74·3	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	895·	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·9	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9h. A.M.) on following day	81·6	,,
Minimum do. do.	76·3	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—WSW, WNW, NW, W, WSW, SW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	427 miles.	
	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	1	6
Registered between 1st January and 14th August	50	66
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 21st Aug.	51	72

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of ⅝ annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GADGILL—August 21st, the wife of *Y*. Mahadeorow Balwunt Gadgill, of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIDSON—DAVISON—August 6th, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Revd. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, M.A., John Davidson, Esq., Forest Department, Central Provinces, to Sarah Amelia Davison, of Ootacamund.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BOULTON—August 13th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Boulton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DORRETT—August 17th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. G. W. B. Dorrett, of a daughter.

MARRIOTT—August 17th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain E. M. L. Marriott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

DEATHS.

EWING—August 16th, at Allahabad, William Charles Hamilton, the only child of Edward Ewing, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, aged 10 months and 5 days.

HALL—August 14th, at Mussoorie, Ellen, wife of W. Hall, Civil Engineer, aged 25 years and 4 months.

HOGAN—August 19th, at Allahabad, Elizabeth Catherine, infant daughter of G. Hogan, aged 1 year and 8 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870.

THE Crown Prince has at last been heard of—he is reported to have been at "Very," which may very well be Vitry le François on the right bank of the Marne, about fifty-eight miles west of Commercy and twenty-four south of Chalons. Whether he was at Vitry or some other place, we may be sure that he advanced on that line. There were two good roads open to him from the Meuse, one from St. Mihiel by Vilotte upon Bar-le-Duc, the other along the high road to Paris from Commercy upon St. Dizier. The railway from Commercy by Bar-le-Duc might also serve. Beyond the defiles of the hills that form the western bank of the Meuse the country is open on the north, but less favourable on the southern roads. If a column marched from St. Mihiel it would have to pass the Aire, the Ornain, and the Marne and Rhine canal. If they did not cross the Ornain, they could move along the road from Bar-le-Duc which follows the right bank; but moving within a march of Chalons it is more likely that they would keep south of the water ways. Assuming that the Crown Prince had reached Vitry, the question is, would the French seek him, would he seek them by marching on Chalons, or would he pass the Marne and continue his turning operation towards Paris? As we know nothing of the relative available strength of the belligerents, we can form no opinion; but it may be observed that, unless the Germans are very strong, they could not move far forward over the Marne. Vitry, itself, is but a slight obstacle. It is surrounded by earthern ramparts and a ditch, and could not easily be captured by assault; but if necessary it can be turned, and it is not improbable that the garrison would retreat before their retreat was cut off. If the French could bring up a tolerably strong army from the south, the Crown Prince would be in a dangerous position.

Although the reported losses of the French, in the actions about Metz are large, they are not so large as the common opinion about the destructive nature of the new weapons must have led the public to expect. Nevertheless, a loss of half a lakh at such a crisis and in such a fashion not only weakens the army in a numerical but in a moral sense. Metz could not have been absolutely invested, or even the tardy communication between Bazaine and Macmahon could not have been kept up. The despatches must go by Thionville, whence they could be sent by telegraph to Chalons. The latest despatch states that since August 20 no news from Metz had reached the French Government. The telegram is like a sigh of despair! The Emperor is heard of again—he is with the army which has now to fight.

WE quite agree with Mr. Hyde Clarke that the paper read by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji before the East India Association is a "mischievous paper." Not that the clever Secretary intended to be mischievous. We give him full credit for excellent intentions, but they were badly seconded by his act. It is the old story of the "tribute" over again, set forth in the old fashion and suggesting similar inferences. But Mr. Dadabhai has the grace to admit that the payments made from India to persons in England is payment for services rendered, for consideration received. He calls it payment for "foreign rule," and we suppose that a tract of country, inhabited by many peoples, standing in need of foreign rule or having fallen under foreign rule, ought to pay for it, must pay for it, if the said rule is not to cease. Plainly we should not be here if the natives of this country could help it. The events of more than a century have shown that they could not help it, either by arms or arts, either politically or morally, and of course they must pay the expenses—other nations might and probably would have made them pay "tribute" in addition; would have made the country augment the revenues of the empire, kingdom, or republic that happened to be in possession. We have not done that, although Indo-British writers have done their best to make the natives believe that the English Government has taken tribute from India.

Mr. Dadabhai next lays down the proposition that the English are bound to make India rich. The whole drift of his argument is that the English rulers are responsible for the poverty of the country. Why, even in England the doctrine that Governments make nations rich or poor has been given up. No doubt Governments can do much to impoverish nations; but if they do, it is mainly the fault of the nations themselves. The difference between England and India is that in England the bulk of the public work of all kinds is done by the people. They are jealous, too jealous, of Government interference. But in this very paper by the clever Secretary the great demand is that the Government should do everything. England is looked upon as a sort of beneficent agent with boundless capital and superhuman power, and the doctrine is that it needs only will to make India like England. India, he says, is a poor country; her great want is cheap foreign capital—that is a want we all feel; pour in capital, guarantee the payment of interest, and the work is done. Nothing is said about the security for the capital; nothing of the extraordinary conditions under which it would be lent; nothing of the nature of our tenure; nothing of the chapter of accidents. The advice given to John Bull is summed up in the old cry "give, give," only call it lending. John Bull, we imagine, is not such a fool as to add many hundreds of millions to his already enormous public debt. The landed interest may be trusted to guard against that folly. The allies of Mr. Dadabhai in the native press are never tired of asserting that the English are easily gulled; but we do not think the English will be gulled into the grant of that guarantee so perpetually demanded. It would have been far more to the purpose had the Secretary sought a remedy in reduced expenditure and reduced taxation.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, who, as a public man, does not generally inspire us with much confidence, counteracted to a great extent the doctrine of the mischievous paper. He once more exploded the bubble blown up in the phrase "Home Charges;" and he said many things which go to the root of the matter—extravagance of administration, brought about mainly by the new and now shreiking reformers themselves. He pointed out that the real evil was the habit of spending more than was received; the multiplication of establishments and appointments—in other words the insurrection of patronage; the excessive cost of the army consequent on that great blunder, Amalgamation; the fact, so often lost sight of by progress-of-the-species people that "public works are very good things, but that far better are financial integrity and safety"—a consideration wholly disregarded by the philanthropists and popularity-hunting folk. He laid stress on the fact that you cannot do the work of a century in five years; that, granting resources, they cannot be developed in a hurry; and he joined in the outcry against the, let us hope, *ne plus ultra* of the philanthropists—the bad and rotten barracks. He also advocated decentralization, in which he has the damaging help of the reformers. Moreover, while recanting part of his opinion against the income-tax, he denounced it as it now stands. We have no great faith in the results of an inquiry by Parliament; but do not suppose it would lead to much harm. Parliament never can deal with Indian, as it does with English, affairs. First, it dreads the effect politically of making India a party question, which it certainly will be made if it once gets well lodged in the House of Commons; next it does not know Indian as it knows English affairs, and, whatever other faults it may possess, Parliament has not the fault of taking up subjects it does not understand. Far from it. Parliament hates questions it does not and never can thoroughly comprehend. The result of an inquiry, therefore, is doubtful whether it will be good or bad; but we do not think it would do *much* mischief.

WHAT is contempt of Court? The other day we made some remarks, neither "addressed" to the Court nor "submitted" to the Court, but to the public. Far from expressing or implying contempt for the Court, what we said indirectly, and of course very remotely, tended to support the Court. Forthwith three barristers, of course duly instructed, made solemn speeches one after the other "calling attention," &c., &c., to a contempt of Court. Last week in Calcutta Mr. Anstey, stung by what seems to have been a very fair criticism of him, not only asked the Judge to call it contempt of Court, but went the length of putting private letters in an affidavit! No doubt the article in the *Englishman* said that the Judge had not rebuked the "irrelevant ribaldry" of Mr. Anstey. But since when have Judges been removed beyond the sphere of criticism? There were no doubt more plausible reasons for the course of the Bombay barristers than for that of Mr. Anstey; but we may ask which implies the greater contempt for Judges—a writer who merely expresses an opinion on a case virtually decided, or gentlemen who, by calling the attention of the Court to what has been written, really imply that the Court might be influenced by the secret perusal of an article from an obscure journalist? Mr. Justice Norman showed strong sense in his reply to Mr. Anstey; but it would have been a little stronger had he given Mr. Anstey to understand that it was extremely improper on his part to imply by his application that the Court might be influenced. We have no complaint to make respecting the mode in which the Chief Justice dealt with our case; but we retain our opinion that there was more implied contempt of Court in the application than in the article.

THE thanks of the Government of India have been given to Major Macdonald for the valuable services which he has rendered in connection with Mr. Edgar's expedition into the Looshai country.

MAJOR J. G. BOWEN has been granted furlough in India on private affairs for two years, to enable him, without violating the Act, to hold office as officiating President of the Municipal Commission of Madras.

THE "Englishman" takes us to task in the following paragraph:—

"We are surprised that such an experienced and justly respected journalist as the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should have published Miss Carpenter's letter addressed to this journal, before he could possibly tell whether it would, or would not, appear in these columns. The practice, as he must well know, is to allow the inculpated journal sufficient time to afford the required redress, and only in the event of a refusal give to the world what is after all only an *ex-parte* statement. We trust that he will make the only amends in his power by also publishing the brief note we have appended to that lady's very disingenuous explanation of her conduct to Miss Chamberlain. It is much to be regretted that the Indian press does not more closely conform itself to the practice and usages of the best examples of the London press."

We made the amends suggested, by quoting the "Englishman's" editorial note in our issue of yesterday, before receiving the paper containing the above paragraph. There can be no universal rule applying in such cases as the "Englishman" describes. When the article Miss Carpenter replied to was published in that journal we quoted it in full, and on getting her letter, which reached us in a printed form, we thought it only fair, as there was nothing in it which we should not have inserted had the article been our own, to allow her explanation to appear in our columns. We have equally readily put in the "Englishman's" note.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 20th August, compared with the statement issued on the 13th August:—

LIABILITIES.	13th Aug.	20th August.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	52,35,398	42,91,381
Deposits at Head Office	1,49,51,94	1,59,16,46
Deposits at Branches	15,83,774	19,24,288
Bank Post Bills outstanding	30,977	49,689
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,00
Undrawn Cash Credits	12,70,000	10,85,498
Rs	2,97,67,403	2,96,9 1,429
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	41,40,777	41,54,656
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,41,840	4,82,570
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	29,68,442	28,91,683
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	42,52,598	45,36,910
Dead Stock	4,81,246	
Less written off	40,000	
	4,41,286	4,41,286
Stamps	6,855	6,558
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	13,51,476	15,76,872
Overdrafts	3,184	2,552
Govt. Reserve, Cash	12,35,398	2,91,381
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	81,91,232	87,56,062
Do. do. at Branches	44,84,4 0	45,08,278
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	2,1,855	10,41, 18
Rs	2,97,67,403	2,96,0 ,429

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 16th August, 1870.

LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,79,704 12 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office Rs. 63,81,110 12 0		
Do. at Branches, „ 1,34,19,295 14 11		1,98,00,406 10 11
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		2,72,29,461 12 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		9,87,358 11 0
Sundries		8,41,565 15 11
Total Rs.		7,24,38,497 14 4
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		99,20,628 2 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		50,66,833 2 3
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		50,04,397 4 7
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,48,70,817 7 5
Dead Stock		11,35,695 3 9
Stamps		13,695 13 0
Balances with other Banks		6,34,681 13 7
Sundries		2,26,46 1 5
		3,59,72,165 0 0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,38,12,827 14 6		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches Rs. 2,26,53,504 15 10		3,64,66,332 14 4
Total Rs.		7,24,38,497 14 4

Compared with the return of the previous week, the above gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.		
Gnl. Trv. Blce. at H. O.	Rs. 520,683	7 8 decrease
„ at Branches	19,11,267	9 6 decrease
Other Deposits	4,76,877	14 5 increase
Bank Post Bills	22,3,1 6	5 increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs. 190,382	8 0 increase
Loans on Govt. Secs	56,000	0 0 increase
Accounts on Credit of do	235,291	6 11 decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	45,472	13 8 decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office	18,522	10 0 decrease
Do at Branches	168,75	13 0 increase

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Behar, Captain W. Blake, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers;—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Macnaghten and infant, Mr. and Mrs. James Darragh and infant, Conductor J. S. Wood, Staff Assistant Surgeon Peatfield, Captain Gooch.

For Marseilles.—Major James, Mrs. Williams and infant, Mr. Thomas Thompson, Lieutenant Colonel Ross.

For Suez.—Mr. Henry C. Dumbell.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

FOURTH DAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

STEWARDS.—W. D'Oyley, Esq.; Col. Howard Vyse; Col. Gray; Major Shewell; Captain Harris.

This, the last day, was a day of handicaps, of which, as will be seen below, there were four. Naturally the handicaps did not please all owners, but the "Winners" was so far a good one that three horses, Dubious, Shaheen, and Greybeard, started about equal favourites. Dubious fetched the largest price at the lotteries, but at the start either of the others appeared to be equally fancied, while The Aga, the winner, fetched the lowest price of all—the lucky purchasers getting 40 to 3 against the horse. The other handicaps were perhaps less successful. The "Losers" was a certainty for the mare, while for the "Purse," which Dubious' fortunate owner presented, out of five horses entered only two started. "The Galloway Handicap" resulted in an easy victory for Mirage, who considering his previous performance was let in on very favourable terms, as he received 7 pounds from Hercules, a much smaller horse, whom he defeated with the greatest ease in the "Galloway Maidens" at a difference of thirteen pounds. Chance once more sold his backers by refusing to go even a quarter of a mile. The Aga proved himself a remarkably game horse, as he led from start to finish and won with comparative ease. I should mention that his jockey, Captain Stack, broke his stirrup early in the race, so that the victory reflected equal credit on horse and rider.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr Crowe's	b p Gazetteer	8	0	1
Mr Portman's	b p Punch	9	0	2

Punch got away first but was soon overtaken by Gazetteer (who is far the larger pony of the two), and for a quarter of a mile the two were neck and neck; after this the little pony, being the far fitter of the two, left the other and won, as he liked, by about three lengths.

Time—1m. 1sec.

THE DUBIOUS' PURSE of Rs. 200, presented by Captain Hogg of the Poona Horse. Handicap for all Arabs G. R. Three-quarters of a mile. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 15 forfeit for not standing the handicap. To close at noon this day, and acceptances to be made at the lotteries at 9-30 p.m.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr. Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone	9	0	Mr. Hogg 1
Mr. Framjee's	g a h Jehanghier	8	7	Capt. Stack 0

Time—1m. 28sec.

A very unsatisfactory race. Jehanghier won easily by about a length; but on coming to weigh in, his jockey unfortunately drew more than three pounds over-weight (he had declared only twelve ounces), and was consequently distanced.

THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.—2 miles. Rs. 300 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50 for each race won. Open to losers at an entrance of Rs. 30.

	st.	lbs.		
Col. Howard Vyse's	w a h The Aga	9	4	Capt. Stack 1
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Shaheen	10	0	Brewtey 2
Mr Hogg's	b a c Dubious	9	3	Owner 3
Mr Field's	b g Albourne	11	7	Hastings 4
Mr Abdul Raymon's	g a h Greybeard	10	5	Mr Gaye 5

Time—4 m. 4½ secs. Won by a length and a half.

Shaheen got the best start, but was at once pulled back and The Aga took the lead. Passing the grand stand the first time, The Aga was leading by about two lengths, Dubious being second, Shaheen third, Greybeard fourth, and Albourne last. They continued in this order—except that Greybeard and Albourne changed places—until they came to the opposite straight, when Albourne took the second place. At the half mile from home The Aga still kept his advantage, the three bays were together, and Greybeard still last. Coming into the straight near home, The Aga was still leading, with Shaheen and Albourne together close up. At this period an even hundred rupees was offered and accepted that Shaheen won; but notwithstanding all Brewtey's efforts he could never catch the game little white horse, who after leading from start to finish won by a length and a half amidst deafening cheers; Dubious third, about a length behind Shaheen. The Aga is comparatively a small horse, being, I believe, barely a quarter of an inch over galloway height.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.—1 mile. Rs. 150 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30.

	st.	lbs.		
Capt. Napier's	g as m Countess	11	2	Owner 1
Mr. Williams's	b a g Rainbow	8	0	Donaldson 2

Time—2m. 6sec.

This was nothing more than an exercise canter for the mare, who after being held nearly a hundred yards behind for the first quarter of a mile overtook the Arab at the half mile post and almost walked in about a hundred yards ahead of Rainbow.

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—1 mile and a half. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

	st.	lbs.		
Major Chesshyre's	g a h Mirage	9	7	Owner 1
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Arab Spirit	7	5	Brewtey 2
Mr Abdul Raymon's	b a h Hercules	10	4	Mr Gaye 3

Time—3m. 8sec.

After one or two false starts the three got away very well together. Mirage took the lead immediately after the start, was never caught, and won easily by rather more than a length. Hercules was apparently never in the race after the first ¾ mile, and came in a long way after the other two. Arab Spirit, ridden admirably by Brewtey, was carrying 7 lbs. overweight.

THE SCURRY.—Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 15 entrance. Quarter mile heats without dismounting.

Mr Framjee's	g a h Jehanghier	1
Major Chesshyre's	b a h Chance	2
Capt. Charles'	ch a h Pompadour	3

Jehanghier one two heats, running with the greatest ease.

Time—1st heat, 27 sec.
2nd heat, 27 sec

This ended what has been a very pleasant meeting. Of the maidens who have put in a first appearance here Dubious has proved himself a really good horse and fit to run in any company. Major Chesshyre has a good galloway in Mirage, and Hercules would probably in a weight for inches race run well in good company. No other maiden has done anything. Colonel Murray's galloway, however, is a handsome horse and a good runner, but was evidently too short of work to make his going here any criterion of his merits. It is still a moot question whether Countess is anywhere in the first class of Australians or not, and one I shall not attempt to decide. Of the platers, Shaheen has never been better, while The Aga showed a great improvement on his last year's running. I cannot conclude my task better than by congratulating the stewards in their choice of an honorary secretary, and the latter on the success which has attended his untiring efforts to make the Nuggur Meeting of 1870 an extremely pleasant one for all concerned—here I will upon; it may suffice to remark that very young men, set apart from their boyhood for a particular line of life, and always living in an atmosphere charged with conditions resulting from that life, might be deficient in general culture, and yet specially adaptable; exhibiting at the same time the narrowness and the experteness that are often found united in crafts whose practice—as is common in the East—has become a matter of hereditary transmission. The Delhi goldsmith or the Cashmere shawl-worker, for example, may be slow to learn new patterns, to adopt mechanical improvements in his manufactory, or to take measures to extend his custom, or to render the system of brokerage under which he sells more advantageous to himself than it was to his father; but at least he will be dexterous and adroit in acquiring the lessons of his trade as far as they have been prepared by those who have gone before him. Such, we take it, was the position of the Haileybury Civilian of the average class. Hard bargains there were, but they were not very numerous; great statesmen seldom, if ever, arose; but the rank and file took up the traditions, moral and intellectual, to which they succeeded; and were usually strong, devoted, and industrious, if sometimes rather stupid men. To the surface rose those who were exceptionally strong and devoted, and less weighted with native or acquired dullness. And foremost among this class, the *crème de la crème*—but still nothing but the product of the same cause that produced the rest—were such men as Robert Mertings Bird and James Thomason, whose mantle fell on the shoulders of William Muir.

When the young Civilian first entered the service—in 1837—the elaborate schemes of Holt Mackenzie for ascertaining and assessing the assets of the agriculturists upon which the public revenue had always been based, had been already simplified by Mr. Bird, and settlements under Act IX. of 1833 were proceeding all over the unpermanently settled provinces as fast as the old engagements lapsed. To Muir, after a brief apprenticeship (during which he was stationed here or at Cawnpore), fell, one after the other, the districts of Humeerpore and Futtehpore, in both of which he displayed immediately that energy in the performance of an allotted task which is almost the indispensable preliminary to success in official life. *Pauci, quos æquus amavit Jupiter*, have surmounted the difficulties which beset the upward path of him who is burthened with a habit of forming his own opinions and criticising those of his superiors; but it is natural, and on the whole right, that official prosperity should ordinarily accompany and reward the unquestioning industry that simply does as it is bid, but does it well. The drawback is that men of this stamp do not always make the best leaders when the turn of the wheel lifts them to the top; sometimes no doubt obedience forms the best school of command, as it does much offence in military life; but in civil affairs, as a whole, the nature of this apprenticeship keeps out, it may be feared, many men of the

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—22ND AUGUST.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

GOKULDASS MEERWANJEE AND CO. vs. WASSOODEW CHUTNAJEE SENOY.

The plaintiffs were represented by their manager, Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday; the defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,600, being the amount of a promissory note dated 22nd February 1870. The Court gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs, in full discharge of all demands in respect of the cause of action stated in the summons.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY vs. DOMANJEE DOSABHOY.

The action was to recover Rs. 678, amount of a promissory note dated 15th January 1870, passed by the defendant to plaintiff and payable on demand. Defendant did not appear. The debt was proved, and the Judge entered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount and costs.

MEERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY vs. EDULJEE SORABJEE BHUTGUERA.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 719, being the balance of an adjusted account. The Court ordered all proceedings to be stayed until further orders, the defendant having applied for the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and having inserted the debt mentioned in his schedule.

A FINE WAY OF EXTORTING MONEY

On Saturday in the Girgaum Police Court, Khan Secunder Khan, a police sepoy in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Shaik Russool Shaik Fazul, a Municipal muccadum, Gopal Govind, and Jeewun Hurry were charged with obtaining or attempting to obtain, under false pretences, ten rupees from Oodawjee Soonderjee.

Complainant said—I am a servant to a tobacconist. On the 17th inst. at 5 p.m., I and Withul Narayen and Kurson Pranjeewun had gone to Mahaluxmee. We were returning along the Tardeo flats, where we saw the third and fourth prisoners sitting on the ground and performing what appeared to be magic ceremonies. We stopped to see what was going on. Withul went to light his *beeree* at the light the third and fourth prisoners had. The first and second prisoners, the police sepoy and the Municipal muccadum, then came and caught us, saying, "Why are you sitting here?" We told them we were looking at the ceremonies. The first prisoner said he would take our lives, and demanded Rs. 500 from us five persons, namely, we three and the third and fourth prisoners. He pushed us forward, saying, "Bring rupees." We begged hard, but they repeated their demand for Rs. 400, then Rs. 200, &c. Each of us agreed to give ten rupees; the last two prisoners agreed to do the same. We said we had no rupees with us and would pay if they came to our house. The first prisoner told me to pledge my waist chain and pay them. I refused, and said "Come to my house." The first prisoner, the policeman, accompanied me on the way to my house, and stopped at the Nanabhai Street. I brought ten rupees from my house. I complained to a sepoy, who came along with me in disguise. The first prisoner demanded the rupees, which I paid. The policeman then caught the first prisoner and took him to Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police, who came with me to the place where my two friends were detained in security for the money. We found there the second and fourth prisoners. I then gave ten rupees to the second prisoner, and asked him to release my two friends. Mr. Mills came and arrested those prisoners and got the rupees from the second prisoner. They were taken to the chowkey. The third and fourth prisoners were by themselves at first and merely asked us to stay and look at the wonderful things they were doing.

The Magistrate strongly animadverted upon the conduct of the first and second prisoners, and sentenced them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months each; and the third and fourth for two months each.

A PUBLIC SERVANT CHARGED WITH FRAMING AN INCORRECT RECORD.

In the Appellate side of the High Court on the 11th instant, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Mayhill disposed of the case of the Queen *vs.* Malhar Ramchunder. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia, before Mr. S. N. Tagore, Assistant Session Judge, the prisoner, a cookurnee, who was committed for trial by Mr. Kassinath Mahadeo, first-class subordinate magistrate in the district of Khandeish, was placed at the bar and charged, under section 218 of the Indian Penal Code, with framing an incorrect record with intent to save offenders from legal punishment,—in that he, on the 3rd April 1870, being a public servant, and being as such public servant charged with the preparation of a record respecting an offence alleged to have been committed by Barkia Narayen and three others, framed that record in a manner, which he knew to be incorrect, with intent thereby to save the said persons from legal punishment.

The Assistant Judge, in giving his decision, said—The case for the prosecution is that four men, Barkia, Husnya, Pursya, and Dugya, were charged before the police patel with misappropriating a sum of money belonging to one Kimashee; that the accused, who is the cookurnee of the village, was asked to write a report of the case, which he accordingly did; that subsequently he wilfully wrote another report, which was false, in order to screen the above offenders. These two reports are dated the 2nd and 3rd April respectively. The accused admits having written both of them. That the latter of the two reports is false, is also quite clear from the fact that Kimashee denies having made the statements he is represented therein to have made. The issue, therefore, is narrowed to this—whether the accused knowingly made the false report? I think there can be no reasonable doubt that he did. The accused states in his defence that he is not responsible, because he simply wrote as the police patel dictated. It is evident that this is not a complete answer to the charge, for the assumption of the patel's guilt does not necessarily exculpate the accused. It has been contended that there is no evidence that the accused knew the real state of facts at the time he wrote the second report, but I think that his knowledge may be inferred from the very fact of his having previously written a report giving a contradictory account of the same matter. But that accused's defence is not only lame—it is entirely groundless and false. I cannot believe that the false report originated with the police patel, for he could have gained no object in getting it up. If he had any mind to screen the offenders, he might have secured his object much more effectually by simply letting them off and hushing up the affair than by making a false report. But assuming that that course was impracticable, there is another consideration which militates against the supposition, that the police patel dictated the false report; for if he had done so, he would in all probability have destroyed the other report containing a different version of the case. If he had done so, it is absurd to suppose that he would have appeared before the magistrate with two contradictory reports, so as to ensure the detection of his own guilt. I believe the account of the matter as given by the police patel, that the accused pleaded hard for the prisoners, and, unable to procure their discharge, wrote the report in a way calculated to establish their innocence. It was no doubt meant to supersede the one previously written, which the accused, as it appears, demanded but failed to obtain. As regards the question of intent, the report speaks for itself. Whoever wrote it must have done so with the intent laid in the charge. In this case the active part taken by the accused on behalf of the offenders concerned, supplying one of them with money out of his own pocket to make up the loss of the injured party, establishes his criminal intent beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Mr. Tagore, differing from the assessors, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The accused appealed against the sentence to the Hon. G. A. Hobart, Session Judge, who, in his finding, was of opinion that, among the objections taken to the proceedings at the trial, was one which was good, that the accused was a hereditary cookernee, and that to legalise the present charge against him it was necessary, under section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that there should have been a sanction for the prosecution such as is prescribed in that section, and that this section was wanting. The accused, a cookurnee, was not removeable from office without the sanction of Government. (Act XI. sections 7 and 15.) Unless the first-class subordinate magistrate who committed the case for trial, and who was also the mamlutdar of Dhoolia, had authority to sanction the prosecution, there was no proper sanction. But only the Collector, and perhaps his assistants in charge of talookas within which the cookurnees officiate, are the officers to whom such cookurnees are subordinate. The mamlutdar is not empowered by the local Governmen within the meaning of the term "empowered;" and he could not, therefore, sanction the prosecution. Under this view of the case, the Session Judge reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed that the appellant be discharged.

The proceedings having been sent for, the High Court gave judgment in the case as follows:—It must be held that the mamlutdar of the talooka sanctioned this prosecution, as he himself, in his capacity of subordinate magistrate, made the preliminary enquiry. A cookurnee is certainly subordinate to the mamlutdar of the talooka. The very section of the Regulation (section 26 of Regulation 16 of 1827) which makes it the duty of the village accountant to furnish such report, at that report which was the subject of this prosecution, declares that it shall be his duty to do so "whenever called upon by the head of the village or by the native, revenue, or police officer of the district." These words clearly imply subordination not only to the mamlutdar but to the patel. It may well be that it is not desirable that the prosecution of hereditary officers, such as cookurnees, should be sanctioned by officers who themselves hold such a subordinate position as those of mamlutdar and patel. But the words of section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code are—"A charge of the offence shall not be entertained against such public servant except with the sanction of some authority, to which such public servant is subordinate, and whose power to sanction or direct such prosecution the local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve." As the local Government has not thought fit to limit the power of mamlutdars to sanction the prosecution of any officer subordinate to them, there was sufficient sanction in this case, and the Session Judge's order, reversing the conviction on the ground that there was no sanction, must be set aside and he must be directed to hear and decide the appeal on its merits.

KUSSOWLEE.

AUG. 14.—I have to narrate a sad catastrophe, which was occasioned by one of the soldiers of the 41st at Subathoo betaking himself to one of the mountain streams for the purpose of bathing. This is a dangerous diversion during the monsoons. It not unfrequently happens that a heavy downpour in the higher ranges swells the mountain torrents to an amazing extent: the water rushes down with such impetuosity, that young trees, loose rocks, and indeed any amount of debritus is carried down to the valley below. Without the slightest warning, especially if one happens to be in the bend of a valley, the mighty rush comes roaring and leaping down a hundred ravines, uniting in the valley into no insignificant river, which, with its acquired rapidity, sweeps everything before it. Thus this poor fellow of the 41st, not seeing the impending danger, was, whilst in the act of taking his bath, swept down a deep ravine for a great distance. At last, his body (for life must have been soon extinct) was brought to a stand-still at the mouth of a gorge, where it became fast between two rocks, which were not sufficiently apart to admit of the body passing. When the waters had abated, which takes place just as suddenly as the rising, the body was left suspended in an erect position between the rocks, and discovered so by a hillman.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

"HOHENZOLLERN SPANISH CROWN SUITS. No Frenchman need apply." Such was the advertisement a tailor inserted in the *Rangoon Times*, but being threatened with a horse-whipping, the snip apologetically stated in the *Times* that his advertisement was meant as a "piece of fun only."

IT is pleasant to see a spirit of economy springing up among our Indian officers. A Lieutenant Powis, Quartermaster of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, who has brought an action against a tanner for carrying on a noxious trade, complained that he had to spend four annas every month on camphor on account of the smell.

AN Oordoo translation of the Persian *Baheeutnaamah*, by Khairuddin Muhammed, of Allahabad, has been presented by the Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. It contains a history of the Nazims and Rajahs of Benares, and is full of interesting details referring to the times and transactions of Warren Hastings. The work is considered by the Society to be one of great value.

ON the afternoon of the 7th instant the dead body of a leopard was discovered at Naraingunge in close proximity to a bungalow lately erected by a gentleman for his residence. Near the leopard were the remains of a sucking pig, which was apparently being devoured when its parents came to the rescue. A severe fight seems to have followed, of which the leopard showed unmistakable signs in its person, and owing to the effect of which he died.

IN January last Major Shaw Stewart, the Consulting Engineer for Railways in the Madras Presidency, suggested to the local Government that a reward of Rs. 50,000 should be offered to any one who could discover a coal mine in Madras. The local Government apprised the Supreme Government of the suggestion, but they, afraid probably of being suddenly called on to pay up the reward, counter-suggested that not a reward but an annuity should be granted to the lucky finder, so long as a sufficient supply of coal was forthcoming. The local Government, however, still advocated the reward, and the matter might have been still in dispute had not the papers fortunately found their way to Dr. Oldham. This officer decided the question by proving that coal could not possibly be found in Madras. Major Shaw Stewart has since withdrawn his suggestion.—*Pioneer.*

MAJOR FOSBERY'S SWEDGED SHELL.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged by your inserting the following reply to an attack upon me in the *Field* newspaper of June 25th. I have addressed the letter to the editor of that paper, but as some time must elapse before it can appear in this country, I am anxious that my reply should appear as soon as possible after the letter which has called it forth, and should be glad it appeared in your columns:—

"As you have inserted in your paper of the 25th June Captain Butler from Mr. Forsyth on the 'Invention of Swedged Shell,' I trust you will do me the justice of publishing the following reply, which I shall also send to the leading Indian papers.

"Mr. Forsyth has taken as the basis of his letter, first, a lecture of mine delivered two years since before the United Service Institution; and, secondly, a private letter addressed to me by Major Gordon seven years ago, of which it appears he was furnished with a copy.

"With regard to my lecture, which in its printed form is by no means so inaccessible as Mr. Forsyth pretends to think, more especially to those at home,—which was publicly delivered in the theatre of the Institution, at a time when I believed Mr. Forsyth himself to be in London—I can only say that with the text before him Mr. Forsyth wholly mis-states the gist of the lecture, making me to claim what I did not claim, and state what I did not state, omitting moreover entirely all mention of what I actually did say regarding his own conduct in this matter.

"I propose to rectify his mis-statements and supply his omissions:—

"1st.—I never stated that I was endeavouring to obtain from the Indian Government a recognition of a modification of his shell as an original invention. Nor did I do so.

"2ndly.—I clearly did state, that before my shell was produced, Mr. Forsyth had brought out the so-called Black Buck Shell, of which I gave a correct drawing, together with one of the apparatus used in its formation as any one may ascertain for himself by reference, not to Mr. Forsyth, but to the lecture itself.

"I gave also a drawing of my own shell, with its accompanying apparatus, and if I claimed credit at all, it was not for originality beyond that which my hearers were enabled innately to judge of for themselves, but for the production of a successful rifle shell (which his could never have been), and the uses to which I was the first to put it in actual warfare as an accurate measure of distance in mountainous countries.

"The lecture, as may be seen by any one who will read it, was not delivered for the purpose of making any claim whatever. It contained a description of all the rifle shells known to me from Norton's downwards, Mr. Forsyth's and my own included, and showed the manner in which I believed such inventions might be used with advantage in the field.

"Mr. Forsyth's own conduct forced me to give to my audience the explanation which I then gave of the points at issue between us; his late letter compels me to give them to the public in general. Should he dislike this result, he has, therefore, but himself to thank for it.

"What I actually complained of then was, not as Mr. Forsyth states, that he had appropriated my invention, but that, having obtained from me, through Major Gordon, drawings of my successful shell, which in no possible case could have been entirely his own, he had published them as such without acknowledgment and without intimation of his intention of doing so.

"That he had discarded the "Black Buck" Shell to adopt the very different construction made use of by me, and re-invented and published as his own my Screw Swedge, to which he had no possible right, claiming the two together as exclusively his own.

"He has printed this assertion so often that I was naturally compelled, in speaking of my own shell, to inform my audience by what right I called it so, and give in confirmation an account of the transaction, which I did clearly enough.

"I ended by saying that I thought the gentlemen present would agree with me, that credit obtained, as he had in this instance obtained it, was only to be had at a price which they themselves would be unwilling to pay for it, and I now see no reason to change either the opinion or the expression.

"In the second place, as regards Major Gordon's letter, which he represents as an official expression of opinion, but which was in fact a private note addressed to me, all that I can say is, that in the first place Mr. Forsyth's claim is overstated, since he should make by swedging was not made until after he had seen my drawings, and no doubt formed the design of appropriating them, to which this was but the preliminary step.

"Secondly, that, as I have no doubt he very well knows, I declined to admit at Major Gordon's conclusions in his favour, and referred the whole matter to the Commander-in-Chief, with what result I also stated.

"Mr. Forsyth, it is true, has repeatedly published his claim to be considered the "sole inventor of all swedged shell," but the claim is preposterous and without the foundation of truth. He was, as far as I know, the inventor of the first swedged shell, which is a wholly different matter, as fast readers doubtless know. A man may discover, or consider he has discovered, a principle, but in law he can patent no more than one or more clearly defined applications of it.

"In all inventions it constantly occurs that the promoter of a principle fails to apply it to the best advantage, and often fails to apply it successfully at all.

"Another starting where he left off works out a military or commercial success. But neither in law nor in equity, can the first lay claim to the successful result of the labours of the other as entirely his own.

"Yet this is exactly what Mr. Forsyth has attempted to do, and he imagines apparently that frequent repetitions of wrong doing in some mysterious manner make it right, and that because I have not chosen to enter into a newspaper controversy with him hitherto, it is either that I have no real right to my own or fear to claim it.

"The contrary is the case. What should we say, did the admirers of Watt claim for him the traction engine or the locomotive, or Colonel Colt's friends say he was the sole inventor of all conceivable revolvers. And much as we value the labour of Colonel Minié, does any one dream of attributing to him the conical bullets of Metford and Boxer?

"When first Mr. Forsyth used my drawings, my shell was, as he well knew, under the consideration of Government, and I was therefore debarred from reply. If I have since allowed the published claims, of which he speaks with such confidence, to pass unnoticed, it has been because I am less anxious about the sort of credit he seeks that he appears to be himself. His last letter, however, from its wilful misrepresentation of the position I took up in a public lecture, forces me to reply, and give the real history of what I have always considered a piece of extremely sharp practice on his part, to say the very least of it; and as he complains that the vehicle of my first statement was too generally inaccessible to satisfy him, at all events I shall now feel it my duty to leave him no further ground for dissatisfaction on that score, and make my answer as public as possible."

GEORGE V. FOSBERY, Major,
H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

Benares, August 1870.

COTTON IN SIND.

SIR WILLIAM MERREWETHER has lately circulated amongst his Collectors copies of the report of the Chief Cotton Inspector in Sind, an interesting paper, which deserves here a passing notice. In that province we are told there are at a moderate computation at least three millions of acres of cotton soil, of which about seventy thousand are actually under cultivation. The Sind cultivator is not over-enthusiastic, and the scantiness of the population prevents the growth of cotton in anything like the proportion to the area which obtains in other places or even the Punjab, from which Kurrachee yearly receives large supplies of the staple. In 1869-70 it was from the Mooltan, Lahore, Umritsur and Rawul Pindee districts that the bulk of the cotton—some twenty-two thousand pressed bales—which were exported from Kurrachee, was obtained, one variety, the Dehra Mooltan, being especially excellent. Early in the present year, five hundred copies of a notice in the vernacular, calling upon Sind cotton-growers and buyers to pick their cotton and gin it with greater care than is now given to these operations, were pretty generally distributed through the Collectors and Political Superintendents of Districts; and as the question is one of pecuniary benefit, it is hoped it will be attended with some advantage to the cotton trade.—*Pioneer.*

SIMLA.

16TH AUGUST.—We have got a break in the rains at last, and the weather is delicious now, but oh! how slow the past week has been! The Dramatic and Burlesque Company had advertised a preformance for last Wednesday evening, but in consequence of the meagre attendance at the theatre, coupled with the sudden and severe indisposition of Professor Goulstone, they thought it advisable to return the money without opening the house. Professor Bushell and Mr. Haygarth have left Simla, having sustained heavy losses during their stay; and I greatly fear that the Dramatic and Burlesque Company will soon be obliged to follow suit. As a forlorn hope, however, they are going to give a performance next Friday evening, when they will be assisted by amateurs. I hope they may get a good house, but I "has me doots," as Simla is already slightly surfeited with theatricals, and moreover numerous *burra Khanas* are to be given on Friday next.

There were no regular races at Annandale last Saturday, on account of the rain; but there were some irregular ones got up on the spur of the moment, including a match over hurdles—Mr. Chalmers' horse *versus* Mr. Whiteside's—which was won by the former, and a scratch race for ladies' mounts, which was a very pretty sight, though *scratch* matches between ladies sometimes are not.

The Monday Pop yesterday was well attended, and really that is about all I have to tell you. Dinners and private theatricals and charades have been the order of the day, or rather of the night; but public entertainments have been sadly infrequent, nor is this to be wondered at, considering the very slight encouragement that professional actors, &c., invariably receive at Simla.

One other event worthy of mention has occurred. The demon-tattoo, which bolted with Captain Mainwaring about two months ago, and which, as I then told you, nearly killed another man last season, has just done his best to annihilate the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces! Fortunately neither Mr. Lillingstone, nor the lady against whose jampan the pony eventually ran, were seriously hurt; but the rider was much shaken, and cut about the face, and the accident must have quite marred his enjoyment of his few days' leave up here. The owner of the tattoo is to be prosecuted at last, and high time too. I hope he will be severely punished, and that the pony will be summarily sent into eternity before it sends any one there itself. That is positively all the news I know, with the exception of some *gup* regarding a war between the French and Prussians, which latter event you, too, may possibly have heard of, and so I will say no more about it at present.—*Pioneer.*

PARTANT POUR LA GUERRE.

A CORRESPONDENT at a little town in Brunswick send us (*Pall Mall*) the following details of the muster and departure of troops:—

"July 22.—Since I last wrote there have been exciting days. I think I told you that orders had come for all the "Militairpflichtige" here to hold themselves in readiness to march at any moment, and at two o'clock this morning we were awakened by drums at the gates. It was the "appell" for the men to march. We got up and dressed, and went down to the market place. Day was just beginning to dawn; a wild stormy morning, with black clouds hanging all over the sky. The whole place was in uproar, and women and children all streaming towards the market-place, where a band of music was playing national airs. P. went down with us in a perfect glow of enthusiasm, and burning to be off, but with the other poor fellows there were more tears and sobs than there was enthusiasm, for a great many of them leave wife and children behind. It was a scene I never shall forget. The men, between fifty and sixty, were assembled in the market-place; the gentlemen hastily made a subscription so that each poor man might at least have a few shillings in his pocket; and then they were told that we promised to care for their families in their absence or in the case of their not returning. The clergyman of the place mounted on a cart and made a short farewell address, and ended by reading the 46th Psalm, "Gott ist unsere Zuversicht und Starke; eine Hulfe in den grossen Nothen, die uns getroffen," &c. Then the Lord's Prayer was offered up, and amid cheers and sobs the poor fellows went off. They were to have marched to Braunschweig, but the neighbouring farmers had all turned out with their carts to drive them there. Now our chief thought is to care for those that are left behind and to prepare for the wounded. We have promised to subscribe so much a week, and we have been telling the servants that we must agree to certain household retrenchments for the present, that may feel he is doing something. Last week all the horses from all the neighbouring farms and villages were assembled in the market-place, and the best picked out for the use of the army; our friend and neighbour C. lost his best carriage horses."

Here is another little cabinet picture, equally touching and impressive, from one of the letters in the *Temps*. The writer is describing his frontier into Prussia:—

"I have just been present at the 'office' in the church of the village, and have listened to the sermon of the curate, who naturally preached the holiness of the war against France. All the women wept and groaned. The village numbers some four hundred inhabitants and the mobilization of the army has carried off forty men, of whom twenty-four are married. I have been talking with a peasant who has five sons and two sons-in-law in the army."

FROM METZ.

FROM Metz we (*Pall Mall*) have received the following particulars as to the movements of the French. The letter is dated the 26th inst:—"I have just witnessed the departure of Marshal Bazaine for a reconnaissance. An unusual running about in the hotel at four o'clock in the morning showed that there was something going on, and as I had noticed already on the previous evening some packing of luggage in the marshal's courtyard I naturally hurried into the street, and saw the whole staff in movement. It appears that the 3rd corps d'armee, commanded by Marshal Bazaine, has for its chef d'état major, General Manèque. The engineers of that corps are under the orders of General Villain. The artillery is under the command of General Roche-Bouet. Generals Pothier, Armandeau (aide-de-camp to the Emperor), Monbranche, Nayral, Sanglè Terriere and Comte de Clerembault command various fractions of the infantry and cavalry. General Friand is the Intendant-General of the corps. General Ladmirault, although connected with the staff of the marshal, commands his force with all the rights of an independent chief of a corps d'armee. The movement of these forces, amounting altogether to some 80,000 men at the least, began on Sunday, when the greater part of the forces of General Ladmirault left Thionville; while yesterday morning the marshal himself left Metz with a division of four regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, four battalions of chasseurs, one regiment of lancers, a couple of field batteries, and four mitrailleuses. The marshal seems to have taken the direction of Sarrebruck and Saarelouis, while General Ladmirault marches towards Sarreguemines. In place of the troops which left Metz the Imperial Guard is to arrive to-day, and the Emperor himself is expected in a couple of days. At least there are apartments being prepared for him at the Prefecture. Shortly after Marshal Bazaine had left Metz Marshal LeBoeuf arrived in plain clothes, and started in a few hours also in the direction of the frontier. In that matter, as I need hardly say, I know nothing. A man may discover, or consider he has discovered, a principle, but in law he can patent no more than one or more clearly defined applications of it.

"In all inventions it constantly occurs that the promoter of a principle fails to apply it to the best advantage, and often fails to apply it successfully at all.

"Another starting where he left off works out a military or commercial success. But neither in law nor in equity, can the first lay claim to the successful result of the labours of the other as entirely his own.

"Yet this is exactly what Mr. Forsyth has attempted to do, and he imagines apparently that frequent repetitions of wrong doing in some mysterious manner make it right, and that because I have not chosen to enter into a newspaper controversy with him hitherto, it is either that I have no real right to my own or fear to claim it.

"The contrary is the case. What should we say, did the admirers of Watt claim for him the traction engine or the locomotive, or Colonel Colt's friends say he was the sole inventor of all conceivable revolvers. And much as we value the labour of Colonel Minié, does any one dream of attributing to him the conical bullets of Metford and Boxer?

"When first Mr. Forsyth used my drawings, my shell was, as he well knew, under the consideration of Government, and I was therefore debarred from reply. If I have since allowed the published claims, of which he speaks with such confidence, to pass unnoticed, it has been because I am less anxious about the sort of credit he seeks that he appears to be himself. His last letter, however, from its wilful misrepresentation of the position I took up in a public lecture, forces me to reply, and give the real history of what I have always considered a piece of extremely sharp practice on his part, to say the very least of it; and as he complains that the vehicle of my first statement was too generally inaccessible to satisfy him, at all events I shall now feel it my duty to leave him no further ground for dissatisfaction on that score, and make my answer as public as possible."

GEORGE V. FOSBERY, Major,
H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

Benares, August 1870.

THE WAR-CORRESPONDENTS.

METZ, JULY 23.

I LEARN from the representative of the *Siècle*, who has been "in the service," and is decorated with the red ribbon, that the feeling against permitting journalists to accompany the army is stronger than ever. A second note has come to head-quarters of the army corps from Paris to warn off all newspaper correspondents. I expect we shall find ourselves much in the same position as Captain H., of the—call it anything you please—during the war in Italy in 1866. He knew General della Marmora personally, was a friend and frequent guest of his, and expected that he at least should have no difficulty in following the troops in the interests of the journal afore-not-mentioned. "Signor H.," said the general to him when he presented himself to apply, formally, as he thought, and no more, for his safe conduct—"Signor H., I like you very much, but if you are caught within my lines on your present errand, you shall be taken prisoner, blindfolded, and conducted by an escort of cavalry fifty miles to the rear. As you are a friend I shall lend you a horse for the journey. I should send another on foot." The general, in my opinion as man, was perfectly right, newspaper writers are a great nuisance in a camp; and if I were in command of a division I should decidedly stick up a notice that all trespassers of the kind should be shot—unless they pledged their honour to give no news before any great movements except false news. But one is journalist as well as man, and as journalist, naturally, I protest against our treatment as a very great grievance. But, bless you, we do not mind it in the least, some of us. There is the light-haired Mr. Hocus-Pocus, who is here for the *States Island Slogger* (I suppress the real name of the New York organ he is attached to in charity to him). He means to get right away to the front or know for what, he is bound to "interview Bazaine" he is, and he has been already to visit the new forts dominating Metz, and could let you into the knowledge of their vulnerable points if he chose. *Apropos* of his visit to the forts, two spies have been arrested in the act of taking observations of them—genuine spies this time, not British officers. A third who had tried to pass the sentry in disguise of a priest immersed in the pages of his breviary escaped. The sentry challenged him. "*On ne passe pas ici M. l'Abbé.*" "My son," said the pseudo-priest, "your orders are to forbid civilians and military to pass—I am neither; the *consigne* does not regard me." "Can't pass, all the same," cried the sentry. The rev. gentleman showed a purse to the soldier, which confirmed the latter in the suspicion he had a spy to deal with. He could not leave his post, but he raised the alarm; the mock priest took legbail as if he were a Dearlove in cassock, jumped into a carriage which was waiting for him round a corner, and was whipped away before a couple of cavalry troopers could mount and give chase.

At Metz we are but 47 kilometres from Saarluis, where two regiments of Prussian infantry are stationed—less than a forced march, in fact, from a force of the enemy. Consequently Prussians abound in this neighbourhood, and every one who speaks French with the least tinge of a foreign accent is liable and likely to be mistaken for a spy. Strange to say, the landlord of mine inn is a Wurtemburgeois; in other words, Marshal Bazaine is stopping in the house, and attended by the servants—his meals cooked even by the *chef*—of a citizen of one of the nations which have taken up the gauntlet of France.

Notwithstanding the interdiction of journalists they are here in numbers, and I meet at every turn the same faces I met at Tours during the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, or that I should have met at Blois had my destiny carried me there instead of to this war. Artists are flocking to the field too. I have just met Gill, the celebrated caricaturist of Paris, the Cham of to-day. His costume would have had great success in a masquerade. A huge linen cap, with a long *couvre-nuque* tacked, a regular Indian puggeree, roofed his person, while his trunk and nether limbs were clad in a thin white garment of pastoral, almost paradisiacal simplicity. A worthy of the Latin Quartier of Paris, who accompanies him as aide-de-camp of the pencil, is happy in the *soubriquet* of "Nana Sahib!" You will have divined before this that I have no important war items to disclose this morning. I am as barren of news as a battalion of beginning knifegrinders. One thing I can tell you, and would impress it on your mind, that it is much pleasanter to be drinking hock and seltzer to the pipings of a German flute in rose bowers beside a stream this weather than staining paper about the German war in a crowded café opposite the post-office of Metz, a hot sun pouring down rays worthy of a tropical clime, perspiring soldiers right and left, and talking, singing, and laughing going on, sabres clanging and glasses jingling all round.—*Standard.*

CIRCULAR OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE *Journal Officiel* contains another circular from the Duke de Gramont to the representatives of France abroad respecting the Hohenzollern candidature, of which the following is a translation:—

Paris, 24th July.

Monsieur,—The Cabinet of Berlin has published, relative to the negotiations at Ems, various documents, in the number of which is a despatch from Baron de Werther giving an account of a conversation we had together during his last stay in this capital. These papers do not present the veritable aspect of the course pursued by the Emperor's Government under these circumstances, and the report of M. de Werther, especially, attributes words to me which I believe my duty requires me to rectify on several points. The Ambassador of Prussia, in our interview, dwelt particularly on the consideration that the King, in authorising the candidature of Prince de Hohenzollern, had never any intention of wounding the Emperor, and had never supposed that this combination could give umbrage to France. I observed to my interlocutor that, if such was the case, a similar assurance given would be of a nature to facilitate the task we were seeking; but I did not ask that the King should write a letter of excuse, as the Berlin journals have pretended in their semi-official commentaries. Nor can I subscribe to the observations which the Baron attributes to me on the subject of the declaration of the 6th July. I have not uttered that manifestation had been determined by parliamentary necessities. I explained our language by the sharpness of the wound we had received, and I in no way put forward the personal position of the Ministers as the motive determining their conduct. What I said was that no Cabinet could preserve in France the confidence of the Chambers and public opinion in consenting to an arrangement which did not contain a serious guarantee for the future. I must add, contrary to the recital of M. de Werther, that I made no distinction between the Emperor and France. Nothing in my language could authorise the representative of Prussia to suppose that a strict solidarity of impressions did not prevail between the Sovereign and the whole nation. Those reserves made, I arrive at the principal reproach made against us by the Cabinet of Berlin. We are said to have voluntarily opened the discussion with the King of Prussia, instead of with his Government. But on the 4th of July, the day after the receipt of my instructions, our Chargé d'Affaires called upon Count de Thile to speak to him of the news we had received from Spain, what was the language of the Secretary of State? According to his own expression, "The Prussian Government was completely ignorant of this affair, which did not exist for it." The pressure on the attitude of the Cabinet, which affected to have nothing to do with the incident, and to consider it as solely regarding the Prussian Royal family, what could we do except to apply to the King himself? It is thus that, against our will, we requested our ambassador to place himself in communication with the Sovereign, instead of addressing ourselves to his Minister. I have resided long enough in the Courts of Europe to know how disadvantageous that mode of negotiation is, and all the Cabinets will put faith in my words when I affirm that we only pursued that path because all others were closed to us. We regret that Count de Bismarck, as soon as he was aware of the gravity of the affair had not gone to Ems to resume his natural position as intermediary between the King and our ambassador; but are we in reality responsible for the isolation in which his Majesty doubtless desired to remain, and which the Chancellor probably found favourable to his designs? And if, as the Cabinet of Berlin states, the declaration of war remitted by our Charge d'Affaires constitutes our first written and official communication, whose is the fault? Are notes addressed to Sovereigns? Could our ambassador so far derogate from customary usages when he was treating with the King, and is not the absence of all written document exchanged between the two Governments the necessary consequence of the obligation under which we were placed to pursue the discussion at Ems, instead of continuing it at Berlin, where we had first raised it? Before closing these rectifications, I must refer to one observation of the Prussian Cabinet. According to a telegram from Berlin, published by the journals of the 23rd, MM. de Bismarck and de Thile, contesting a passage in my circular despatch of the 21st of July, declared that 'since the day they heard of the offer addressed to the Prince de Hohenzollern, the question of that candidature to the throne of Spain has never been the subject of the least conversation, either official or private, between themselves and M. Benedetti." In the form in which it is produced this affirmation is ambiguous; it seems to refer solely to the relations of our Ambassador with the Prussian Ministry, posterior to the acceptance of Prince Leopold. In that sense it would not be contrary to what we have ourselves said; but if it is extended to anterior communications, it ceases to be true, and to establish that fact I cannot do better than recite here a despatch dated March 31, 1869, addressed by Count Benedetti to the Marquis de Lavalette, then Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is thus conceived—

"Berlin, March 31.

"Monsieur le Marquis,—Your Excellency requested me by telegraph yesterday to assure myself whether the candidature of Prince de Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain had a serious character. I had occasion this morning to see M. de Thile, and I asked him if I was anxious to be exactly informed, remarking that such an eventuality was of too direct interest to the Emperor's Government for my duty not to compel me to point out the danger if any reason existed to believe that the project might be realised. I made him aware that I intended to communicate our conversation to you. M. de Thile gave me the most formal assurance that he had not at any moment been aware of any indication whatever which could authorise a similar conjecture, and that the Spanish Minister at Vienna, during the stay he made in Berlin, had not even made any allusion to the subject. The Under Secretary of State, in this assertion himself, and without anything I said being of a nature to induce such a manifestation, believed himself called upon to pledge his word of honour. According to him M. Rances had confined himself to talking to Count de Bismark—who perhaps was anxious to take advantage of the passage of this diplomatist to obtain some information on the state of things in Spain —of the manner in which affairs were advancing in what concerned the choice of the future sovereign. That, in substance, is what M. de Thile stated to me several times repeating his first declaration, that there was not, and could not be a question of the Prince de Hohenzollern for the Crown of Spain.

"BENEDETTI."

After this quotation, I believe I have no occasion to enter into any further explanations on a point we must consider as definitely established.

GRAMONT.

A TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, says—"The aspect of Berlin was calm, not to say dull. After the first burst of passionate protest against the aggression of France had subsided, the inhabitants of the capital returned to their avocations, stripped the Linden of its bunting, and made up their minds to the war as a necessary evil. Round the barracks and military storehouses large crowds were collected from early morning till late at night; but these were chiefly composed of military draughts, assembled at short intervals for conversion into full-fledged soldiers, and exhibiting, previous to their being swallowed up by the ever-yawning gateways, a strange variety of costume. From the ragged blouse and greasy cap to the fashionable frock-coat and carefully-brushed 'cylinder' there was but a step; gentlemen and proletaries were side by side, waiting for their turn to assume the blue tunic and helmet; and every ten minutes or so a motley throng of some five or six hundred civilians, told off from every class of society, was marched in under the care of a few sergeants at one gate, to emerge half an hour later from another, a smart-looking, completely-equipped body of soldiers. In that half-hour all social distinctions had vanished from among them, not to be revived till the end of the war. They went in as doctors, cabmen, lawyers, shop-walkers, clerks, waiters, *rentiers*, and artisans; they came out Prussian cavalry, artillery, and infantry, armed at all points, and ready to march against their country's foe. My stay in Berlin lasted exactly thirty-six hours; and the window of my room overlooked one of these transformation scenes in the Charlotten-Strasse. All day and night the process went on without interruption or remission. Tired though I was, having travelled throughout the previous night, one of the hottest I ever remember, in a crowded compartment, I could snatch but little sleep for the hurrahs of the successive gatherings outside the "Department" over the way, supplemented by bugle-calls and the rolling of countless droschkies, bringing up the wealthier conscripts from all parts of the city."

THE "TIMES" ON THE DRAFT TREATY.

(*Times*, July 30.)

ANOTHER point in the history of the Projected Treaty is now confessed on both sides. Lord Granville informed the Lords yesterday that the Marquis de Lavalette had called on him, under instructions from Paris, to acknowledge that the draught at Berlin was in the handwriting of M. Benedetti, but that it had been written by him under the dictation of Count Bismark. It is added that the German Minister wished by this manœuvre to entangle the French Government in a conspiracy against the liberties of Belgium, and few will deny that he succeeded in the attempt. It is evident, indeed, that M. Benedetti is in a mesh from which he cannot easily escape. Whatever the degree of indignation manifested at the Tuileries when the suggestions of the Treaty were reported only to be summarily rejected there they were received by M. Benedetti with so much calmness and carelessness that he did not scruple to compromise himself and his Imperial master by reducing them to writing. That he should do this and then hand back the draught to Count Bismark without informing the Emperor of

I HAVE DINED.

XV.—The Crystal Palace.

The dinners at the Crystal Palace are perhaps the most popular features of its entertainments. Even when in its young ambition it aspired to instruct rather than to amuse; when your shilling admission was supposed to imply a rapid course of education, scientific, æsthetic, &c., &c.; when no frivolous attractions distracted you from studies historical, ethnological, zoological, &c., &c.; when the tallest hippic and humam giants were considered beneath the dignity of its mission; when the central transept had never echoed to the shrieks of Punch, and the Handel orchestra was as yet unprofaned by contact with pantomime and melodrama—even in those Utopian days, lunching, dining, drinking, and refreshing oneself generally, were tacitly suffered to rank among the fine arts. Eating may savour of the gross, and drinking is undoubtedly apt to degenerate into the sensual; but the promoters of this grand scheme of popular elevation wisely decided that indulgence in reason was a legitimate concession to the weakness of the flesh, and that the human machine must be fed and oiled if it were to work up to its destinies. Pending the attainment of perfection, it was unavoidable that the means should sometimes be mistaken for the end; that the commissariat should be the department to appeal most strongly to popular likings; and that the run of agreeable associations should weave themselves round the refreshment counters. We suspect the historical boy in *Punch*, hero of an immortal episode whose scene was the original glass palace of Kensington, embodied a general and perennial sentiment. "Well, my boy," demanded the indulgent uncle, who had taken him to expand his mind with the marvels of art and science, "tell me what you admired most in all that palace of industry, and I'll give you sixpence." Unembarrassed by conflicting impressions, the answer came unhesitatingly. "The veal and 'am pies and the ginger beer.—Tip us the sixpence, uncle." In this day, and in spite of three-legged ponies, two-headed calves, and the illegitimate drama, observers at Sydenham must confess that that boy's heart was in the popular if not the correct place; that, as racing prophets say, he spoke trumpet-tongued the sense of the people. Directors, sensibly and honestly recognizing that justice begins at home, and that their first duty was to themselves and their shareholders, felt the public pulse and prescribed accordingly. Refreshment counters, frequent as the stations of a saintly pilgrimage, have multiplied in the length and breadth of the building, quietly nibbling up adjacent space. Fire has wrecked the relics of defunct nations, licked up the Lares and Penates that sat by Pompeian hearths, and involved the Sydenham library in annihilation as utter as that of Alexandria; but tea tables have shot up among the smouldering ruins like mushrooms after an autumn shower. Even scantily draped Zulus, to use a very far-fetched metaphor, get shockingly out of elbows in the course of years. We may remark, in passing, that we are glad to see their tailor has been recently at work with the paint pot. But the irreproachably clad corps of carefully drilled waiters swelled as steadily as the forces of the French Empire. So far as the casual spectator could judge, the "enterprising contractors" seemed to keep fully abreast of the spirit of the age and the palace, and among the multitudes they catered for none went empty or murmuring away. Towards five o'clock, when the vast building was one tropical department, when the parrot, trampling nostalgia under claw, came out like a negro in an engine-room; when you made involuntary scientific observations of the warm air flickering against the blue sky and crystal ceiling, then you might see females of every age, from the bread-and-butter-pestered schoolgirl to venerable matrons in blinkers and false fronts, steaming themselves luxuriously, inside and out, with boiling tea, and yet sweeping off with unimpaired appetite the piled up bread and butter. For men from the country, young and middle aged, who ran lunch and dinner into a cold meat supper, with a glass or two of the two, there were seductive-looking salads, mayonnaises, cold rounds of beef, and quarters of lamb, that to all appearance left little to desire. Buried in the roots of the building, no slight recommendation in summer heats, were long drawn vaults where third-class customers, at third-class prices, could give substantial satisfaction to exhausted nature. We did not want the statistics which occasionally find their way into the papers, oppressing the unstatistical mind with a vague idea of indefinite immensity, to know that so many hecatombs of oxen were being continually converted into beef and cheese; that so many thousand swine resolved themselves annually into so many cubic yards of pork pie; that it was surmised it might pay the administration to have their stout laid on in pipes from Barclay and Perkins, or Reid, and that it had been calculated, with sufficient approximation to accuracy, that the glass in the empty bottles of a single year would cover in three-quarters of the space between the Alhambra Court and the eastern tower. We knew the contractors were doing a large and profitable business, and we presumed they deserved their success. What we wanted to find out was, whether the merits of their vast kitchens rose in an ascending scale, if the tables spread in the crystal first-floor front were relatively on a par with those extended in the cellarage.

In the matter of dinner arrangements at the Palace, Nature is pressed into sleeping partnership with the shareholders, and in spite of rain and fog and grey haze she has done more than her part by the end of each season. When you do find her smiling at you, from Warlingham Heights to Knockholt Beeches and round to Well-hill, you are in love at once with her bewitching English beauty. Sunning yourself in her smiles, you feel too much in charity with all mankind to be very hard on the cooks, the cellarers, and the waiters, unless they take flagrant advantage of your good nature. Richmond-hill may vie with Sydenham or excel her, but when either comes so near perfection it is hardly worth while placing the two. You don't begin to draw invidious distinctions unless you are thrust aside in a corner, or have been unfortunate in the fish that followed on indifferent soup. You gaze placidly on a landscape that, brightened with church spires, and carry your eye back from waving outlines melting into grey blue skies, to rest it on blazing flower-beds, toned down by the cool, broad, brown tints that harmonize so artistically. There can be no question that the palace gardens are charming. Looking across to the semicircle of the Crystal Palace slope, the shadeless terraces give them a charm the more, and until Bromley and Bickley become parts of the city, and their growing value tempts the company to cut the gardens up in building lots, the palace must continue a dining-place for the million. But when you go to dine in a crystal mansion sparkling in the middle of a witching landscape, you look forward as confidently to the view as to the table-cloth and the salt-cellars. What sane man, without some such pretext as whitebait or scenery, would ever dine where he has to travel how over miles of road or rail? The Palace can boast a Kohinoor of a coffee-room, an absolute mountain of silver and silvery light, in every sense one of the brightest dinner-places in the world. On the penultimate occasion when we proposed dining there, the day of a horticultural fête, unluckily for ourselves, we followed the corridor that leads to it, fashionably late, and found the tables swamped in a crowd of famished grass widows, and their attendant cavaliers, watching those who loitered over strawberries or coffee, like bathers round a bathing machine on the hottest day of the season. To do bare justice to ourselves, we tried to rejoice in the prosperity of the company, and submitted with excellent grace to be ushered into a back apartment. But, profiting by our dear-bought experience, on the next occasion we went early. Crowd there was evidently none; it seemed our turn of luck had come; that this time we should have the pick of the prime tables. We plunged towards the door of the coffee-room, and caught a beatific glimpse of plate and crystal, and creepers crawling round epergne stems, and flowers blushing crimson among cool masses of green; while the sun shining on the weald beyond shot in the back-ground with visions of light and beauty. We felt as sanguine of finding a table as Peri when she winged her flight back to Paradise with the sigh of the repentant sinner. Not an angel but a buttons waved us back from the promised glory; public rights had been sold to private gain; the room had been retained for the grand dinner of the Amalgamated Philistines, and very pleasant they seemed to find it. Like the Flying Dutchman, doomed never to weather the Cape of Storms, or disembark his passengers in the Promised Land, we found ourselves beaten back on the same unlucky room we had been condemned to before. A long slip of a room, with three tolerably placed tables at the end, and even from these a full half of the semicircle of scenery was masked by the salon of the Philistines. The two corner ones were appropriated; in sulky majesty we were bearing down on that in the centre, when a snug parson, buttoned up to the throat in an M. B. waistcoat, and with a flat-brimmed hat jammed hard on his head, slid past, to take his seat on the corner chair, with umbrella reared ominously between his square toed boots. He was one of those persons evidently predestined with the look of a martyr to have his trials in the shape of an extraordinary run of luck—to be the joy of a spiritual seraglio who assiduously offer him sympathies and hearts and purses of guineas, and the hand and fortune of the one to whom he may choose to throw the handkerchief. It was clearly idle to contend with him, even had he not been reinforced by the cluster of saintly spinsters who speedily rallied round him, looking the starch that only dissolved to him, as if they had stepped out of a tryptic by one of the Van Eycks or a stained window in Cologne. We fell back on a humble side-table, whence we could look across a river of green glass roof to the brown backs of a row of semi-detached villas. Notwithstanding windows open at the end, a greasy fragrance of food floated in the corridor-like apartment, which, when we opened ours at the side, was whistled out at the opposite door in the chill draught of a cooler. The table-cloths flapped like loose sails in a storm; the ladies bent dark brows on us, the men looked suppressed curses and challenges, and one careful foreigner buttoned his coat ostentatiously to the neck, and swathed his throat carefully in his napkin. We shut the window in deference to public opinion, and set ourselves to order dinner. Certainly the most innocent of country cousins—and evidently they preponderate in the clientèle—need not have been greatly embarrassed by the richness of the choice. Place the carte of the Crystal Palace side by side with that of Philippe's or the Trois Frères, and look on this picture and on that! Here is truly English simplicity, but it masquerades in a French garb. Two soups, green pea and julienne; four fishes, of which one, and not the worst, is sole au naturel; as many entrées the everlasting cutlet, this time to French beans; tête de veau en tortue and on a hot summer afternoon; a salmi of duck and another something else; a solitary joint, some sweets, and that was all the range caprice had to rove in. It was obvious it was wiser to have the duckling freshly roasted instead of rechauffé. The dishes were generally by no means bad, and certainly not very good. But we ask, in justice to the national character, and putting cookery out of the question, is that a carte for the grand English summer dining-place to offer the travelled stranger fresh from Paris or Brussels, Vienna or Berlin? If the Palace took its stand on national prejudices, and served a profusion of plain soups and fishes and a variety of excellent joints, we should have nothing to say, except, perhaps, that the system was a mistake. As it is, we condemn the system as a failure. It soars superior to native cookery, perhaps, to tumble broken-winged on the threshold of the French kitchen, reminding you of the jackdaw peacocking in three or four borrowed feathers, of the frog blowing itself out to compete with the ox—the metaphor ought to be reversed, by the way—of all the parables, in fine, that satirize pretension falling short of performance. Moreover, we should wish to suggest that there is a difference between tart and dry champagnes, and that more luxurious arrangements might easily be made for combining coffee and cigars in the open air. The coffee, we must add, in justice, is decidedly better than you find it in most English establishments, although when you ask for a chasse of dry curaçoa, you do not expect to drench your palate in a large shilling beaker of sweet fluid. It is a pity the contractors should not pay more attention to the refinements of the art they professs, for, as we have said, they have it in their power to provide the pleasantest summer dinners in England. Their cookery is quite good enough to invite criticism. It is true we should fancy a large proportion of their connection is anything but fastidious, and careless masters make heartless servants. But they may rely upon it that reputation pays in the long run, and to gain reputation with connoisseurs many pearls must necessarily run to waste among pigs. We have no doubt they do every justice to their third-class customers—that their lunches are good, and their teas merit the appreciation they evidently receive. But they cater more for the million than the few, and, like the scene painter, deal rather in broad effects than in artistic detail.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INDIAN C. S. EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for the Indian Civil Service would do well to study the debate raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Scourfield. The point at issue was whether or not the Civil Service Commissioners are to be regarded as absolutely irresponsible, and their decisions as beyond the reach of appeal. Every one will agree that, whatever view be finally adopted, the precise powers of the Commissioners are at the present vague and unsatisfactory, and that on one important point an unfortunate and unjustifiable confusion exists. The established and printed regulation of the final examination for the Indian service is that, to be successful, a candidate must secure half-marks as a *minimum* in every subject taken up. The regulation is, we think, bad; but bad or good, the least that could be expected is that it should be adhered to. Yet in 1869 no less than six candidates (as appears by the printed list with the analysis of their marks) were passed with less than half-marks in one subject, and two of these had failed to reach half-marks in more subjects than one. This year, however, the regulation has been stringently enforced, and no reason is given for the change. But this is not all. At the first or open examination every candidate, whether successful or not, can see his marks, and many a false hope as well as a false fear is set right by that means. Candidates and their friends, then, surely make no excessive demand when they apply for the same privilege at the far more important ordeal of the final examination. No doubt the Commissioners have their reasons for this course, but the public ought to be made acquainted with those reasons. On the eve of a wide extension of open competition anything mysterious or arbitrary in the proceedings of the Commissioners is surely undesirable. But whether such matters are rendered more clear and satisfactory or not, the insinuation let drop by Mr. Lowe ought on no account to be passed by without remark. In his speech he urged that all decisions of the Commission ought to be beyond the possibility of canvass, for this reason in particular, that "in the course of their inquiries the Commissioners receive a number of confidential communications, which could not possibly be made public." It is hard to say precisely what this means. But if it means that men are thrown out of the service for moral reasons, and then are told that they have failed to get half-marks, without a chance of knowing a single detail of their failure, the least that can be said is that this is a most unworthy proceeding. If men are rejected for personal reasons, apart from the examination, they should be told as much. If not, it is hard to understand why the principle of publicity which holds good at the first examination for India should be dropped at the last.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE HON. F. CHARTERIS.

Yesterday morning (July 29) Mr. Bedford, the Coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry at the Vestry-hall of St. James's, Piccadilly, into the circumstances attending the death of the Hon. F. Charteris, the eldest son of Lord Elcho, M.P.

The Earl of Lichfield, brother-in-law of Lord Elcho, and a number of other gentlemen, were present.

The jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the body, which lay at No. 23, St. James's-place, the residence of Lord Elcho. On their return the following evidence was given:—

Colonel Richard Charteris said he was the uncle of the deceased. He identified the body as that of his nephew, and the eldest son of Lord Elcho. He was 26 years of age, and did not pursue any particular occupation. He resided in his father's house, at 23, St. James's-place. He was of a cheerful disposition, and, on the whole, his general health was good. He had been travelling on the Continent for some time, but had returned about six months since. He had frequently seen him since his return. He was very careless in the use of firearms, and both witness and other members of his family had cautioned him on his subject. The deceased had dined with him at his house in Grosvenor-square, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., when he was as cheerful as usual. On Friday morning, the 22d inst., about 11 o'clock, he received a message from Dr. Coulson, requesting his immediate attendance at St. James's-place. He went there, and saw the deceased lying on the floor in a small room adjoining the library. There was a wound in his head. He was insensible, and remained more or less in that state until last Thursday at 12.20, when he died. He was present at his death. Shortly before he died he asked deceased to press his hand if he knew him, and he did so slightly. He received the charge of a five-barrelled pistol from the valet of the deceased on the morning of the occurrence. One barrel had been discharged. The pistol was the one he now produced.

Thomas Skellet said he had been valet to the deceased for the last ten months. On the morning of Friday, the 22nd inst., he missed the deceased at 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock he took his breakfast up. The deceased told him to fetch *The Times* of that morning. He left the house for that purpose, and on his return took the paper up to the deceased, but not finding him in his room he laid the paper on the table in the library, and went downstairs. The only persons in the house besides the deceased and himself were the Misses Charteris, their maid, and a housemaid. Shortly after he had been downstairs, he was called up by the housemaid, who said she heard groaning in Mr. Charteris's room. He went up to the room, which is next the library, and saw the deceased lying on the floor. There was smoke in the room, as if a pistol had been fired. He had heard no report of a pistol shot. He saw the deceased had a wound in his head, from whence blood was issuing. He looked round the room, and saw a pistol lying on the seat of a closet in the room. He took up the pistol, and found one of the barrels had been recently discharged. The other four barrels were loaded. The pistol produced by Colonel Charteris was the pistol he had found. He had frequently seen it in the possession of the deceased. The pistol was kept in a glass case in deceased's bedroom. He then sent for Dr. Coulson, who at once attended. The body of the deceased was lying close to the closet where the pistol was found. The closet is a sort of recess in the room, and is also used for washing.

Eliza Edwards, housemaid at Lord Elcho's, said that on Friday morning, the 22nd inst., about 9 o'clock, she had taken some hot water up to the two young ladies, when, on returning downstairs, she heard groaning in the room adjoining the library. She did not go in, but called up Skellet, the valet. She had heard no report of a pistol shot.

Dr. Walter Coulson, of 29, St. James's-place, consulting surgeon, said he was called to 23, St James's, place, on Friday morning, the 22nd inst., shortly after 9 o'clock. On arriving there he found the deceased lying upon his back upon the floor, in a room adjoining the library, with his left arm thrown behind him. He was insensible. His head was lying in a pool of blood. On examination he found the wound was immediately above the orbit of the left eye. He at once sent for Sir William Ferguson, who attended. The deceased was removed into the library, and together they examined the wound. They found the bullet had penetrated behind the nasal bone, inflicting injury to the eye and to the brain. On making the *post mortem* examination the bullet was found in the right ventricle of the brain. The brain was quite healthy. He did not think the pistol had been fired off close to the head. The wound was not what he should expect to see as the result of a suicidal attempt. He had no doubt that the wound had caused death.

Mr. John Wyatt, Surgeon-Major to the Coldstream Guards, said he had known the deceased for a long time. His general health was good, but he had been lately suffering from a defective vision and an attack of debility. He was cheerful in his manner. He had never observed anything about the manner of deceased to lead him to believe that he would destroy himself. He was not at all despending. He saw him at the Wimbledon Camp three days before the occurrence, when he talked of going upon the Continent to observe the war operations. The witness added that he was all through the Crimean War, and had great experience in gunshot wounds. He thought it was impossible that the pistol had been discharged close to the head of the deceased, for, if so, there would have been a discoloration of the skin from the powder. He was of opinion that deceased was examining the pistol at the time of its discharge, and the *post mortem* examination confirmed his opinion.

The Coroner here said that was all the evidence he had to lay before the jury, and they must form their own opinion upon it. If they should be of opinion that the deceased had intentionally destroyed his own life, then they would have to consider the state of mind he was in at the time.

After some deliberation the jury returned a verdict "That the death of the deceased was the result of accident by the discharge of a pistol while in his hand."

The Coroner expressed his entire approval of the verdict, and he felt certain the jury, with him, condoled with the family under their bereavement.

The proceedings then terminated.—*Times.*

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pil s. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may then be afflicted.—I am, sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF JULY 29.)

THE "BLOOD TAX" OF FRANCE.

The "blood tax," which was so ardently inveighed against in the elections just a year ago, is already beginning to press with doubled severity on the French nation. The drawing of the conscription, which in the ordinary course of events would not have been due till January, 1871, is advanced by five months, and is to take place next week. The market price of food for powder has also been doubled. The sum required for exemption from the conscription was formerly £50, it is now raised to £100. This will prove beyond the means not merely of peasants and proletaires, but of the great mass of lower middle class alike in town and country.

CENSUS ODDITIES.

The census now being taken in the United States is bringing to light the usual number of curiosities. A naturalized German was utterly unable to name the country in which he was born. On being asked if he was American born, he replied, "Nein, nein; I beese a Pennsylvania Dutchman." Another man, a native of the United States, said he was not an American, but was born in Connecticut. A mulatto entered himself as having been bred in Jamaica, West Indies, State of Long Island. A considerable number of married people, according to *Harper's Weekly*, have found it impossible to state when they became husbands or wives, or, without much reckoning, the ages or even the numbers of their children. A woman in New Hampshire gave her age as thirty; presently, when her eldest son was called in, he stated his age as twenty-eight.

LA DONNA È MOBILE.

The *Moniteur Universal* has got hold of a good idea. It is often hours before the hospital waggons can reach the wounded on the field of battle. Why should not every soldier be provided with lint to dress his wounds or those of a comrade? A little instruction and a small linen bandage would be all each man would require. Many of the wounded die or undergo amputation for want of immediate treatment. Frenchwomen of all classes are enthusiastically engaged in providing help for the wounded. The other evening at the corner of the Rue Fleurus a young working woman was addressing the passers-by. "Not only men are wanted," cried she, "but women also. Let us form a garde mobile of courageous and indefatigable sick nurses." "La donna è mobile," says *Figaro*. The French medical profession has come out very well under present circumstances. 200 doctors, 500 medical students, 50 chemists, and 100 students of chemistry have volunteered to follow the army.

THE INFALLIBILITY DOGMA.

The two bishops who voted *non placet* at the public sitting of the Council when the dogma of Infallibility was proposed were Monsignor Louis Riccio, bishop of Casazzo, in Southern Italy, and Monsignor Edward Fitzgerald, bishop of Peticcola, or Little Rock, in the United States. Of the French prelates, ten archbishops and thirty-five bishops protested by their absence against the dogma; while eight archbishops and forty-three bishops voted in its favour. Among the latter the most distinguished names are those of the Cardinal Bonechose, archbishop of Rouen; Cardinal Donnet, archbishop of Bordeaux; and Monsignor Landriot, archbishop of Rheims. Among the abstentions the most noticeable names are those of the Archbishop of Paris (Darboy), Lyons (Ginouilhac), and Besançon (Cardinal Mathieu); the Bishops of Orleans (Dupanloup), of Algiers (Lavigerie), and Nancy (Foulon.) Of the provinces, judging from the votes of the bishops, the most ultramontane were those of Sens, Bordeaux, and Cambria, the least so those of Lyons, Besançon, and Aix, in which last is included the Island of Corsica.

SHIP SCUTTLING.

Without at all wishing to prejudice the case of Mr. Hector Gillies, who, with John Fitzgerald, was charged last week in the Lord Mayor's Court with wilfully and maliciously scuttling the ship Admiral Napier on the high seas, with the intent to defraud the Azienda Association, of Trieste and London, of the sum of £600, we hope some explanation will kindly be given by the accused before they are acquitted, or as soon afterwards as convenient. We remember a rather odd disagreeable passage which occurs in a letter found in possession of Mr. Gillies when he was arrested in the Isle of Skye. It was dated the 7th of May last, and addressed to Captain Alexander M'Beath, of the Admiral Napier, at a place in Wales, and had been returned to Gillies through the post office. After stating that he intended the vessel for the Baltic trade this year he adds, "Let me know all your hands by their names, and their several wages. I think three of the crew and yourself will do when you are sinking with her." To people unacquainted with nautical affairs, it certainly seems that three men in addition to the captain would be a liberal allowance for a ship under such melancholy circumstances.

ECCENTRIC CORRESPONDENTS.

It is only natural that our sympathies should be with the gallant "special correspondents" who are now actively engaged in collecting information at the seat of war, but we must say that some of them appear to be acting in a scarcely reasonable or prudent way. A moment's reflection should also show the correspondent and two English officers who stood treat to the soldiers in a café at Metz that they were exposing themselves to certain and wanton suspicion. Every drinking place frequented by the military in France is, as a rule, closely watched, and at a moment like the present, and in a place like Metz, the vigilance of the spies would, of course, be redoubled. Another correspondent in the same town has also, we hear, been seized and locked up for some hours in a cell with a couple of drunken Frenchmen who had proclaimed themselves Prussians, and surrendered to the guard. But here again, if our information is correct, it was entirely the correspondent's own fault, for he had gone to explore a low quarter of the town at night, and had allowed himself to get mixed up in the crowd round two troopers who were fighting. Some of the French correspondents seem to be equally singular in their behaviour. Two French journalists were talking of the necessity of being provided with great coats for bivouacking at night, and one lamented the excessive dearness of everything of the sort at Metz. "Oh," said his companion, "there will soon be great coats and to spare. After the first engagement we shall find plenty of burnooses (worn by French officers) on the battle-field." The gentleman who made this interesting and patriotic speech was equipped with a dagger, two revolvers, and a red shirt.

FREE TRADE IN DISEASE.

Lord Henry Lennox deserves credit for checking Mr. Jacob Bright's effort to terrify Liberal members by making a party question of the legislation on contagious diseases, and threatening members with opposition on the hustings. The fact is, as Lord Henry Lennox well said, that the existing legislation is not specially the act of either party, but has been cordially adopted by leading members of successive administrations. It rather originated with the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Lord Clarence Paget, and the Duke of Cambridge. But Sir John Pakington was throughout one of those who most clearly saw the important national benefit to be derived from arresting the spread of disease, and the peculiar necessity of limiting its ravages in our costly army and navy. Lord Henry Lennox's denunciation of the intolerable and obscene forms of agitation pursued by its opponents was by no means exaggerated, and certainly did not come too soon. Mr. Jacob Bright ought to be aware that the authentic figures relating to Devonport and the Royal Albert Hospital show a surprising success in diminishing the amount of disease. At this moment opponents of the Acts harass the officers employed in carrying them out in every way at Devonport. Women take up their position outside the visiting surgeon's examining-room, and do all they can to assist the patient from attending. They even carry their passion for the extension of contagious disease so far as to furnish money to women found to be diseased to induce them to avoid treatment, and to leave the district so as to elude the provisions of the law which require them to come under treatment. Meanwhile the percentage of disease is still kept down to a low point in these districts; and the sanitary results of the Act as their moral effects are shown by such competent witnesses as Mr. Bulteel and the Rev. Mr. Everett to be excellent.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Dr. Lankester, in the pages of *Nature*, draws attention somewhat opportunely to the value which should be attributed to weight in comparison with height when testing the soundness of the human frame. It is a well-known fact that the tallest soldiers are less able to bear fatigue and exposure than those whose height is rather below the average, and that the instances are very rare in which longevity and great stature have been combined. From investigations made by Dr. Hutchinson and Mr. Brent, it appears that a person 5 feet high ought to weigh 8 st. 3 lb., and that a healthy man increases for every additional inch of height five pounds in weight; whenever any considerable divergence from these rules is observed disease may be suspected. As to what combination of height and weight is likely to produce the strongest frame it is not possible to speak with certainty; it is due to proportion rather than excessive development which should be encouraged. Dr. Boyd's experiments on the inmates of marylebone workhouse produced some interesting results. He took the height and weight of 108 consumptive persons, and found they measured 5 feet 7 inches, and weighed 90 lb. He then measured and weighed 141 paupers who were not consumptive, and found, that their average height was 5 feet 3 inches, and their average weight 134 lb. Whether the authorities endeavoured to adjust the balance in the former case we are not told, but no one has better opportunities than the coroner for judging of the efforts made by the workhouse authorities to check the advance of consumption by means of a fatty diet and cod liver oil. Dr. Lankester expresses his full agreement with "a host of intelligent practitioners of medicine in the conviction that this treatment has been successful in really preventing disease and loss of life as its consequence."

AN EPISODE OF PAST WARFARE.

If the present French army takes the field with the mitrailleuse, a former army entered into war with an engine which was then as new and much more terrifying. The first proposal for employing captive balloons in war was made by the Committee of Public Safety. In 1793, after some preliminary experiments at Meudon, a small corps of thirty aerostats skilled in various crafts was formed on the model of an engineer company and despatched to Mauberge, then besieged by the Dutch and Austrian troops. The balloon used was thirty feet in diameter, and rose 1,800 feet with two observers and 150 lb. of ballast. It was managed by two ropes attached to the net, and was filled with hydrogen, obtained with much difficulty and expense from water. The immediate moral effect upon the enemy of the use of this balloon by the besieged was extraordinary. They imagined, which was far from being the case, that their every movement was at once made patent to the French, and it was this that in a great measure determined the demoralized Austrians to abandon the siege. The balloon, passing from a defensive to an offensive position, was then transported while inflated to Charleroi, which the French were attacking. Its apparition at once deprived the besieged of all confidence in their strength, and hastened the surrender of the town while still efficient for defence. The balloon was subsequently at Fleurus, where much is attributed to it, then at Brussels, Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Rhine, and on the Danube. A corps of aerostats also accompanied the French army to Egypt, but did nothing, as the apparatus was damaged on the way. In 1806 both the corps were suppressed. The Russians used ballooning against the French in 1812, but the results were not encouraging. At Solferino one of the brothers Godard ascended in a Montgolfier, but he was much too late, and the ascent was all but useless. In the American war, too, balloons were used from time to time, but they were attended with no advantage.

HARD HITTING.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, Fanny Lewald, has fired a needle-gun into the ranks of the French. When men come to hard blows it is doubtless fitting that women should take to hard words. She accuses her countrywomen of having fostered French disbelief in the energy and independent spirit of Germans by their childish imitation of French follies, and proceeds in the following strain of invective:—"You knew the society and woman world whose manners you imitated through the medium of bad French novels which you did not cast aside with fitting scorn; you considered yourselves distinguished when you dressed unsuitably and mixed French phrases with your speech; you looked on with pleasure when French librettists made use of the grandest words in German poets as the text of their absurd productions; you were anxious, not that your daughters should learn to know the elevating meaning of our German classics, but that they should learn from some French woman strayed over here how to chatter in French with a Parisian accent; you paid a Mdme. Salle or Mdlle. Elise the most unreasonable prices for articles of dress, while you dealt in the smallest coin with the poor needlewoman whose sons must now expose their lives with those of yours to the French Chassepots. You helped to make it possible that the French in Germany could reckon on a want of self-respect and a French tendency amongst Germans. Will you, while your sons stand before the French cannon and thousands among them shed their noble young heart's blood for the independence of Germany, will you still run about wearing towering, insane-looking French chignons, and will you still allow your clothes to be made according to bold French fashions? . . . You have much to make good in this respect. Now is the time to do it. . . . Cast from you foreign frippery and empty show, and endeavour to become as earnest as German men."

A "HAPPY DAY."

LONDON, 22ND JULY.

Have any of you ever spent "a happy day?" I don't mean the day of your marriage, or any of the days of your honeymoon,—the day when you told your love, or it was told you,—the day you settled with your duns, or the day you found that in Kingcraft you had drawn the Derby winner. None of these dates and epochs, blissful as I have no doubt they were. But had you ever, before you quitted England, been impelled by curiosity, blasèness, the want, or rather that urgent necessity, of doing something which seizes upon us in the midst of intense idleness,—the awful heat driving you out of London, if it is only for a few hours,—had you ever, I say, been lured by the announcements that there was one place,—*the* place above all others in which to spend "a happy day,"—to pay a visit to the Rosherville Gardens? "Oh, if there is a Heaven upon earth, it is there," the Cockneys exclaim with one voice, and I believe it was the great Baron Nathan, who, taking advantage of their credulity, got up the myth about "the happy day." Well, I have been there. My visit arose out of that day at Lords, when I went to see the Eton and Harrow match. You all know (my lady readers especially) when people have been spending a long day together and have harmonized and coalesced, so to speak,—have got up little likings for each other, and have begun any thing very serious,—when just before the brink of love-making without plunging in,—what a disposition there is to keep up the association,—to babble about green fields and say, "Couldn't we have a day in the country,"—to be rather sentimental as to when we shall meet again, and to express murmured wishes about "just such another day." It happened on the match, when some adventurous spirit proposed a river excursion, and mentioned Rosherville to the intense delight of the girls, who, I believe, thought it was something wrong. How was it to be done? It must not be too large a party, said the chief conspirators; one *chaperon* would be enough; and "Shall we come back in the dark?" whispered the conspirator with the blue stockings. The selection of a trustworthy *chaperon*, and the breaking it to the female head of the house, then slumbering in peace and innocence, were delicate parts, and it was unanimously voted that I was the person to undertake these diplomatic arrangements. My *chaperon* I had selected directly the affair was mooted, over a quiet 5 o'clock tea the next day I broke it to our esteemed hostess, combated her scruples, and offered myself as a "material guarantee" for the good behaviour of the whole party, the *chaperon* included. The latter was the difficult point—my friend, Mrs. Perkins, expressing many fears that I had not selected nicely, and suggesting some one of more mature age. She gave in though; the day was fixed, last Tuesday as ever was, and we were to start at 10 and return at some indefinite hour, which Mrs. P. understood to be 8, but which I fancied might be 9. Mrs. Perkins undertook to get the whole box, and leave London Bridge in one of those big saloon steamers, crowded as they are with pleasure-seeking Cockneydom at 2s. a head. I limited the party to ten (don't you think I was right?), and we all met in high spirits on board the Princess Alice, taking up our portion at the bow, the *chaperon* and myself, the guardians and directors of the party. Everybody promised implicit obedience to us, but we wisely did not put it to the test, or perhaps we were so much in accord with our subjects that, as constitutional monarchs, we liked what they liked, and our wills and inclinations never clashed. The boat was amusing,—I mean the scene on board. The good-humoured vulgarians who crowded it had come out with one idea, that to begin to eat, drink, and laugh the moment they were on board was the properest thing to do, and accordingly they did it. Such packages of ham sandwiches were produced before we had cleared the pool,—so many fat bottles of brandy and water and sherry were uncorked, and off Wapping,—and there were such cries of "Give your orders, gents," as we approached Greenwich,—cries responded to freely by the gents aforesaid,—that the boat smelt of sandwiches and brandy and water. Now I hate a sandwich, especially a ham one, that has been wrapped with others in a greasy piece of brown paper—there is a sickliness about it peculiarly trying. That was the only thing disagreeable. The watching the holiday manners and customs of the people was great fun. The undisguised love-making of Sarah and Sarah's young man; the pronounced attentions of the young man at Simpkins and Snigsbys to Arabella Jane, and the determination to keep that young lady's mamma out of their proceedings; the more boisterous demonstrations of a pale youth in the lightest of grey ties to a young person in very neat boots, apparently his cousin, and who both evidently thought it the correct thing to indulge in alternate slaps and embraces, accompanied by peculiarly shrill screams; the general disposition evinced by jolly-looking men with rather reddish faces to put their arms round every lady they found themselves sitting near; the profuse gigling and whispering of the ladies, and the no less profuse perspiration into which they were brought by the combined effects of the unlimited stout, ham sandwiches and a thermometer at 80 in the shade,—all tended to furnish amusement not unmixed with reflection. Do we enjoy ourselves as much or more than they do? Are our refined pleasures as pleasing as their coarser ones? If I were to tickle the *chaperon* now or give her a facetious poke in the place where Lpresume her ribs to be, would she go into an ecstacy of delight, and say I was "a bad man!" But, gracious powers, what an idea to come into the head of a material guarantee, pledged to the good behaviour of the party! I catch a sly glance from Blue Stockings behind the back of an exceedingly attentive young barrister, looking as if she divined my thoughts. By the way she has not blue stockings on to-day. I have reason to believe they are white with a pink stripe, but this is all vanity and unworthy the attention of reflective mind. We have been rather silently occupied in watching our fellow-passengers than talking to each other; but by the time we have got half way, the strains of a band draw off people to the saloon deck, and we are comparatively quiet. Then do our tongues loosen themselves, and an interesting announcement, that has been kept a secret from the girls for four days, is made by the *chaperon* to the match, namely, that a dinner at Gravesend is to wind up the day. Bright eyes look brighter, rosy lips wreathe themselves in more charming smiles. I think Blue Stockings (I mean Pink) would hug me if she gave way to the natural emotions of her heart, but is restrained by the conventionalities of society. Poor dear Mrs. Perkins, at that moment probably seated in her drawing-room with her "books" before her, had said to me the previous evening that she supposed we should lunch somewhere, and that perhaps we should prefer a coldneat tea on our return. I had supposed that we should, having, barely an hour previously, written to the New Falcon at Gravesend, I regret to say, ordering dinner for ten at 7 P.M., and enjoining the Falcon to do its best, or its worst on the occasion. There is great glee, and I fear sadly that no remorse is felt at the gross deception practised upon the worthy Mrs. Perkins. But the Gardens, Rosherville the Happy, what about them and it? I confess Rosherville was rather trying, and in the way of perfect bliss disappointing. It is, or was, a huge chalk-pit planned and laid out after the manner of pleasure gardens, but into which no breath of air penetrates, and the heat there engendered is something awful. The bowers gave no relief—the Baronial Banqueting Hall no consolation. The one cool spot, a grotto cut in the chalk, was occupied (in both the dark corners where the seats were) by Pink Stockings and Barrister, and another couple who, I regret to say, were most selfishly oblivious of the claims of the rest of the party, ignoring all hints and calls upon them in a way very trying to the temper. The *chaperon* and myself indignantly withdrew to the clock tower, which we climb and improved our minds by the contemplation of the clock machinery and some stereoscopic views, which latter always have a very soothing effect, I find. Then we gazed upon the dancing on the platform, the ordinary going on in the Baronial Hall at 6d. per head, "with no pastry," as I heard a stout lady indignantly remark to another, and some of the party made themselves hotter by going into the maze; but after we had been there about a couple of hours, we felt Rosherville pall upon us. In fact we were getting tired of Sarah Ann, Arabella Jane, and their friends. They were very nice people doubtless, but a little of them went a great way, and we had had them about us since ten A.M., and now it was nearly three. So we shook off the chalk of Rosherville and, taking a couple of boats, lazily drifted down to the new pier at Gravesend, and sat in the gardens adjoining it, until it was time to go to our hotel. There was one thing about Rosherville though that amused me very much. The place is devoted to moral sentiments of the highest order. On the pedestals of the statues which adorn the grounds, wise sayings, texts from Scripture, moral apothegms, are inscribed in the most reckless fashion—Napoleon I. proclaims from his pedestal the fact that death is common to all, and the Duke of Wellington opposite to him makes some pointed observations on the vice of swearing; an injunction to sobriety comes from Charles Fox; while a plaster of Paris young lady with no clothing to speak of, dwells on the necessity of a chaste and virtuous life. I come upon a Cupid, who was eloquent on the subject of evil-speaking, and another young lady near him, who had apparently just stepped out of her bath, was equally strong on not fixing our affections too strongly on the world or the things thereof. Quite as amusing was the way in which the people read all the inscriptions, evidently thinking it part of the day's business, gravely pausing to consider them when read, reporting them to one another, and then going off to have three penny-worth of gin, play at